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WHOLE No. 2489.

BOTH HOUSES DO HARD WORK UPON APPROPRIATIONS

Senate Cuts Out St. Louis Building and Increases Item for Advertising.

Both Houses of the Legislature worked on appropriations yesterday, the Senate considering the six months current expenses and the House taking up the emergency measure and the unpaid bills bill.

The House spent several hours on the Isaac Noar claim, and had a fight over the Hackfeld wharf on hand when adjournment finally was taken. The opening of its session was signalized by the formal and expected declaration of Speaker Beckley that he could not recognize the Wednesday session, and the consequent throwing out of the journal of that day.

The sessions today are expected to close up the two bills under consideration.

IN THE HOUSE.

The operations began with the reading of the minutes of Saturday which were approved as read. The minutes of the Wednesday session were read both in English and Hawaiian and immediately upon the conclusion Fernandez rose to declare against the placing of his name on the roll of the House as being present, saying that he had objected and that to include him was a fraud. Paie made the same objection and then Aylett moved to reject the minutes. Harris moved to accept the minutes and Chillingworth seconded.

Kumalae said that he would second the motion to reject, as he had made the motion to adjourn and unless he could be apprised of the rules he would protest against such meeting.

BECKLEY ON THE LAW.

After some little discussion, Speaker Beckley, usually so conservative and thoughtful in his utterances, took the floor and proceeded to dispose of the law and the Organic Act something like the following:

"The chair refuses to recognize the journal of a session of yesterday and holds that there was no such session legally. This is done under rule 53 of this House. As the resolution to adjourn specified 10 o'clock this morning the Vice-Speaker had no authority, the only way in which he could claim it being by implication. This is not made by way of reflection upon the Vice-Speaker who has explained that he took this action upon the suggestion of the Governor. The Governor did not call my attention to any such alleged illegality and the Assistant Attorney-General has promised to submit to this House a certified copy of his opinion sustaining the action of the House."

MORE FOR SCHOOLS.

A communication from Superintendent of Public Instruction Atkinson asking that his item for incidentals be increased to \$1500 from \$1000 was tabled for consideration with the Emergency appropriation bill.

The six months' salary bill was received from the Senate and passed first reading.

WHY PUMPS STOPPED.

Speaker Beckley then said that unless there was objection he would direct the clerk to ask the Superintendent of Public Works for the list of firemen of the pumping stations, if they have gone on strike because they have not received their pay, or whether or not the Superintendent shut down the pumps to try and compel the Legislature to make appropriations.

Mr. Harris said he would go on record as opposed to this form of question, as it branded the men as strikers. He would favor asking why the pumps were stopped but he thought that was as far as a proper query should go, supplementing this with the statement that the men had not been paid for four months. The Speaker accepted the amended form of question.

FIGHT OVER NOAR CLAIM.

The third reading of the Emergency bill came up, but before it had been finished was suspended for the reading of the report of the Judiciary Committee on the Isaac Noar petition for reimbursement for the loss of land by the widening of Fort street. The committee recommended payment in the sum of \$1467.50 as recommended by the Public Land Committee.

Vida opposed the report on the ground that many natives lost their homes and were compelled to give up their property at the rate of twenty-five cents a foot while this would make \$150 a foot.

There was long discussion over the matter, every one taking part and there being several good things brought out. For instance Fernandez vociferated,

when some one suggested that the executive departments should have been consulted and the claim presented there. "We are the government, these officials are our servants. I asked Noar if he had presented a claim to the Superintendent of Public Works and he said that he had not as he did not trust that official, but he trusted the Legislature as it was standing up for private rights."

Finally Kalama moved to cut down the figure per foot from \$1.50 to \$1, and there again the argument went on, the session being closed for the noon hour so that the assessment might be learned.

KUMALAE LOSES FIGHT.

Kumalae reported that the assessment had been \$1.50 but it was reduced to \$1.25 though the assessor thought \$1.50 a fair valuation for the land.

The motion to defer action brought out only five ayes, but the motion to amend by placing the value of the land taken at \$1 a foot was carried, twelve to eleven, and the report was then adopted.

NO MONEY FOR POLICE.

Mr. Chillingworth presented an amendment providing for \$3,000 for the Attorney-General's incidentals instead of \$1,200, but the House would not permit it. The request of the school department for \$1,500 instead of \$1,000 was granted and the Isaac Noar claim put into the bill at \$977, these changes making the measure carry \$284,983.75, at which it passed with twenty-six ayes and one no.

UNPAID BILLS CONSIDERED.

On motion of Mr. Harris the Unpaid Bills measure was taken up, the report upon it at the regular session being read, after a long search for it. On motion of Vida the report was tabled for consideration with the bill and the House went into committee of the whole on the bill.

The consideration of the bill went on swimmingly until the item \$321 for First Circuit Court came up and this was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Immediately the House got busy again and passed the other items under the department, in some instances giving much more on the same showing.

The reading proceeded through the Treasury department without change until it came to a new item offered by Wright, "W. J. Wright & Co., legal services, \$30." Chairman Harris ruled this out as there was no voucher. The Treasury bills then passed.

STRUGGLE OVER ROADS.

Under the Department of Public Works the items proceeded easily until that of Kaumana road to Oiaa luma, \$2,581, to Oiaa Sugar Co., was reached. The committee had reported against this item, which caused Fernandez to object saying the Hawaii men had not been consulted, moving that the item be recommitted so that the Hawaii men might be heard.

Paie, from Maui, urged the striking out of the item and this excited Fernandez who declared that Hawaii must be consulted before items for that island are passed out of the bills. Purdy made a plea for the item saying that the road was necessary even if built by a sugar company.

Kumalae moved to refer to a special committee but this was lost and then the item passed as in the bill.

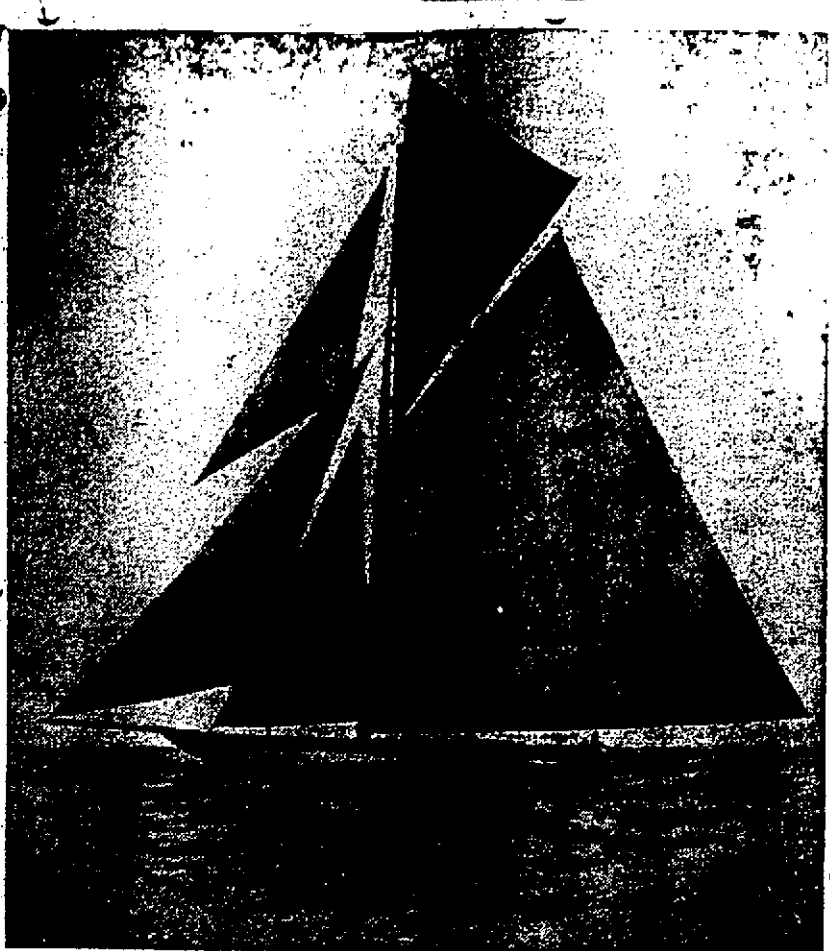
The Pihoona road item, \$5,000, to the Hawaii Mill Co., was referred to a special committee consisting of Lewis, Paie and Long.

Taking up the Hamakua forest fire items they were cut in half according to the report of the committee. The dredging of Honolulu Harbor was passed at \$9,887.98. The items for Wailuku road roller, \$5,525, were stricken out, on the basis that there is now an appropriation for the subject.

HACKFELD WHARF ORATORY.

The Hackfeld wharf was taken up with a rush, the first motion being to pass it at \$108,804.22. This is the committee's bill as Expert Oudekirk arranged it, the items being made up as follows: Materials, \$75,801; labor, \$22,500.

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The Old Cup Defender "Columbia."

BROWN WAS NOT TO BLAME

Shortage of Water Explained By Cooper.

Supt. H. E. Cooper says that some of the comments made in the afternoon press on the shutting off of the water pumps, do Andrew Brown an injustice. In talking of the matter last evening, Supt. Cooper said:

"Six or seven weeks ago Mr. Brown called my attention to the fact that the appropriation was fast decreasing and that, in order to pay for coal we had just bought, it would not be possible to run the pumps to the end of the period without a new appropriation. I at once gave this information to committees of the Senate and House, stating the amount required to carry the bureau through on this particular item. An item was inserted in the emergency bill during the regular session; at least I was so informed by the committee. The item was again inserted in the emergency appropriation bill for the extra session. Neither Mr. Brown nor myself have any right to incur obligations beyond the limit of the appropriation and we have been working every expedient to carry our plants along until the passage of the emergency bill. We had not been able to pay the extra engineer at Palama, nor the firemen and others generally nor other employees for both plants not specifically provided for by the general appropriation bill for the past six weeks."

"During the shortage of money Mr. Brown has been oftentimes doing double duty; in fact he has even stood watches at the pumping station. Often by his foresight and good judgment he has saved the city from a water shortage at critical periods. I consider him one of the most efficient heads of bureaus in my department and I have absolute confidence in his judgment. The fact is, though I came down town very early this morning, Mr. Brown had taken steps to get the pumps going without instructions from me. I got word to him early saying his payrolls would be met and he need not worry. The men have now been paid and the passage of the emergency appropriation bill assures them of regular payments hereafter."

There was much excitement in town yesterday when, as announced in the Advertiser, the water supply began to give out. Opinion was divided as to blame between the Legislature and the water bureau and some of the comment was severe. Later, as related above, the pumps were started again. Supt. Cooper guaranteeing the payroll.

STAND IN LINE FOR LABORERS

Builders To Send Statement To Sargent.

Commissioner Sargent will receive by the next mail, letters signed by the Builders and Traders Exchange, showing that that body is earnest in its advocacy of a presidential order prohibiting the employment of Orientals on federal contract, and as well setting forth the belief of the Exchange that Chinese field labor for the plantations would be in the interest of the Territory.

The meeting was only fairly well attended, those present being acting President Emmeluth, Messrs. Pinkham, Hendrick, A. Harrison, Bowler, Harris, Nelson, Rosenstein, Carroll and Secretary Avery. Mr. Pinkham told of the meeting with Mr. Sargent, how the Commissioner had visited the cane fields, worked at all the different kinds of labor and made close and careful inspections of conditions. He described the meeting held with him and, then, after explaining that the commissioner had asked that the views of the members be reduced to writing, how the letters had been prepared.

ON PUBLIC CONTRACTS.

The first dealing with Oriental labor on government work is as follows:

Owing to the overwhelming preponderance of alien Oriental labor in competition with citizen, and eligible to become citizen, labor, a vital labor issue has been acutely raised in the Territory of Hawaii.

Herewith we hand a copy of an act drafted by the Builders and Traders Exchange and enacted into law by the present Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii.

We call your attention to the stipulation therein, strictly requiring eight hours of "actual service" for a day's work; also to the exception provided in cases of shortage of unskilled labor.

We attach correspondence relative to officials of the Federal Government in connection with citizen labor.

Officials of the Federal Government claim that, regardless of their sentiments, Department regulations imperatively require United States Government work and contracts to be let to the lowest bidder, though his bid may be based on the cheapest alien Oriental labor.

We submit, if continued, subsequent to knowledge, such placing of Federal patronage is an extreme menace to American civilization in Hawaii.

The Hawaiian Legislature has gone to the limit of the power of local Government to correct the evil.

We ask the Federal Government to take a similar stand.

We request, if within the bounds of Federal law and Chief Executive power, the President of the United States to issue an order to all Departments, having business in the Territory of

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RELIANCE WINS OVER COLUMBIA BY 13 MINUTES

Kansas Towns Visited By Disastrous Cyclones--Three In One Day Afflict Sedalia.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, May 21.—The Reliance, the new cup-defender, defeated her predecessor, the Columbia, today by thirteen minutes.

The success of the Reliance in her first actual trial against the Columbia under racing conditions on Long Island Sound augurs well for America's prospects in the coming cup race. This showing is a much better one than the Shamrock III has so far been able to make against the old Shamrock, which suffered defeat at the hands of the Columbia.

The Reliance is a decided departure on the part of Herreshoff from his other cup defenders and is an excellent example of the American flat-floored, fin-keeled boats. She is not such an extreme skimming keeled dish as was the Independence, but she nevertheless resembles the Crownshield boat more than she does any of her predecessors built here.

Her lines are easy, with few hard places and a graceful, sweeping curve from the bilges into the garboards. Her stern is flat, so she will leave but little wake, while her bow, although not quite so broad and flat as that of the Independence, is still different from the bow of either the Constitution or the Columbia. She has a long keel, but owing to her good beam does not carry so much lead in the bulb as the other cup defenders. Her bow towards the end is quite sharp, while her taffrail measures scarcely eight feet. Her greatest beam is well up in the shoulders and is carried aft many feet. At the water line forward she is curved like the inside of a saucer. It is believed that her strongest point of sailing will be with started sheets in a comparatively smooth sea. She is also likely to go fast down the wind, her long keel holding her well on her course. Her weakest point will be on the wind and flattened sheets, a point on which Shamrock III is said to be fast. The boat, with her easy lines and her tremendous sails spread out over 15,000 square feet, will be easily driven. It seemed the unanimous opinion of those yachtsmen who saw her today that she would prove the fastest vessel ever built.

DISASTROUS CYCLONES VISIT KANSAS TOWNS

ASHLAND, Kansas, May 21.—Immense damage has been done here and elsewhere in the State by cyclones. Salina was thrice visited in twenty-four hours and two persons were killed.

Elected Moderator.

LOS ANGELES, May 21.—Robert Coyle of Denver has been elected moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

Fears of Turtle Mountain.

FRANK, N. W. T., May 21.—A big crevasse is forming on Turtle mountain and the neighborhood is being evacuated.

Money Instead of Land.

BERKELEY, May 21.—Jennie Flood intends to give the University \$150,000 in lieu of the Menlo Park property.

A Costly Free Delivery.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The extension of rural free delivery has been suspended owing to a deficiency.

Denver's Strike Off.

DENVER, May 21.—The strike has been settled by a policy of mutual concession.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 21.—The Atholl, the first steamer of the new China Commercial line, arrived today.

MANILA, P. I., May 21.—Commissioner Dean C. Worcester has been granted a leave of absence from the Philippines. He will probably make a trip to the States.

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 21.—President Roosevelt arrived in Portland today. The reception given the Chief Executive was one of the most enthusiastic he has received in the West.

S. C. ALLEN LEFT AN ESTATE OF OVER \$2,000,000

His Adopted Son George Is Cut Off With the Sum of One Dollar.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The will of the late Samuel C. Allen, providing for the division of an estate of over two and a quarter million dollars, was filed for probate yesterday. The bulk of the estate, after numerous small bequests are made to charity, relatives and employees, is left to the widow. The adopted son, George C. Allen, now said to be in Seattle, is cut off without a dollar, and the testator makes no concealment of his reasons for disinheriting him.

The will is dated September 5, 1900, and is witnessed by George H. Robertson, E. A. R. Ross, and William A. Kinney. The widow, Bathsheba M. Allen, petitions for the probate of the will, and asks that letters of administration be issued to herself, J. O. Carter, M. P. Robinson and Paul Muhlendorf, as named in the will.

The estate is said to consist of real estate on the Island of Oahu, and consisting chiefly of residence and business property in Honolulu, and valued at \$122,000, and "personal estate, consisting chiefly of sugar plantation stocks and bonds, railway stocks and bonds, and notes and mortgages, and valued at \$2,140,000."

The will, in referring to the legatees, provides always that they must survive the testator.

The petition for probate was presented to Judge De Bolt, in the absence of Judge Gear, and the court ordered publication of notice for probate of the will.

The following are the provisions of the will:

S. C. ALLEN'S WILL.

This is the last Will and Testament of me, Samuel Clession Allen of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.

1. I give and bequeath to the children of Mrs. Victoria Ward my wife's sister (except my adopted daughter Victoria Kathleen Allen) the sum of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) to be divided among them as follows: to Kulanu should she survive me three hundred dollars (\$300); the remaining nine hundred dollars (\$900) or the whole of the said sum of twelve hundred dollars in case the said Kulanu shall pre-decease me to be divided among such of the remaining children who shall survive me (except my said adopted daughter) in equal shares but if only one child of the said Mrs. Victoria Ward shall survive me then the whole of the said sum of twelve hundred dollars shall be given to such child.

2. I give and bequeath to the children of Mark P. Robinson my wife's brother who shall survive me the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) in equal shares but if only one child of the said Mark P. Robinson shall survive me then the whole of the said sum of fifteen hundred dollars shall be given to such child.

3. I give and bequeath to the children of Mrs. A. (Watty) Jaeger my wife's sister who shall survive me the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) in equal shares but if only one child of the said Mrs. A. Jaeger shall survive me then the whole of the said sum of fifteen hundred dollars shall be given to such child.

4. I give and bequeath to the children of Mrs. Lucy McWayne my wife's sister who shall survive me the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) in equal shares but if only one child of the said Mrs. Lucy McWayne shall survive me then the whole of the said sum of fifteen hundred dollars shall be given to such child.

5. I give and bequeath to my cousin Herbert Dickinson now residing in the town of Ellis State of Massachusetts, United States of America, if living at the time of my death the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

6. I give and bequeath to my cousin Anne Dickinson sister of the said Herbert Dickinson if living at the time of my death the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

7. I give and bequeath to my cousin Mrs. Lucy Allen Howe, wife of Edward Howe, now a resident of New York City, state of New York United States of America if living at the time of my death the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500).

8. I give and bequeath to my nephew, Samuel Allen Walker, son of John S. Walker late of Honolulu, deceased should he survive me the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500).

9. I give and bequeath to the children of William Robinson now of the City of London, England who shall survive me the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) in equal shares if more than one. The said William Robinson is a distant relative of my wife.

10. I give and bequeath to each of the children of Mrs. Julius Henckels born Ella Coats of the town of Alameda, State of California, United States of America who shall survive me the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200).

11. I give and bequeath to each of the three children of Samuel Muhlendorf late of Honolulu deceased my former employee who shall survive me the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100).

12. I give and bequeath to each of the children of Hiram Kolomoku my employee who shall survive me the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100).

13. I give and bequeath to Miss Rebecca Thompson of Honolulu, cousin of my wife should she survive me the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

14. I give and bequeath to Miss Hannah Tait (or Tait) of Honolulu cousin of my wife should she survive me the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

15. I give and bequeath to Paul

Muhlendorf my employee should he survive me the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for faithful services rendered.

16. I give and bequeath to Samuel Dwight my employee should he survive me the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200) for faithful services rendered.

17. I give and bequeath to Hiram Kolomoku my employee should he survive me the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) for faithful services rendered.

18. I give and bequeath to Robert Fuller my employee should he survive me the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) for faithful services rendered.

19. I give and bequeath to Kaholwai my employee should he survive me the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) for faithful services rendered.

20. I give and bequeath to Edmund Le Gros my employee should he survive me the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) for faithful services rendered.

21. I give and bequeath to Mary Le Gros, daughter of Edmund Le Gros, should she survive me the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100).

22. I give and bequeath to Samuel William Spencer my employee should he survive me and be in my employ at the time of my death the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) for faithful services rendered.

23. I give and bequeath to each of the Hawaiians and part Hawaiians employed in my Lumber business at the time of my death who shall have been so employed for four consecutive years next preceding that time the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25).

24. I give and bequeath to each of the Chinese house servants in my employ at the time of my death who shall have been so employed for four consecutive years next preceding that time the sum of fifty dollars (\$50).

25. I give and bequeath to the Kawaiahao Seminary for Girls in Honolulu the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

26. I give and bequeath to the St. Andrews Priory in Honolulu the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

27. I give and bequeath to the school of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart in Honolulu the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

28. I give and bequeath to the Queen's Hospital in Honolulu the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

29. I give and bequeath to my cousin William F. Allen of Honolulu should he survive me the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) as a mark of esteem.

30. I give and bequeath to my personal friend Joseph O. Carter of Honolulu should he survive me the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500).

31. I give and bequeath to the Hawaiian Relief Society of Honolulu if it be in existence at the time of my death the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

32. I give and bequeath to my adopted daughter Victoria Kathleen Allen (born Victoria Kathleen Ward) should she survive me the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500).

33. I give and bequeath to my cousin Elsie H. Allen of New York City, aforesaid should she survive me the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500).

34. I give and bequeath to John Appleton son of my cousin Frederick H. Appleton of Bangor Maine United States of America, should he survive me the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500).

35. I give and bequeath unto George C. Allen late of Honolulu aforesaid and now supposed to be in Seattle State of Washington son of D. K. Fife the sum of one dollar and expressly direct and provide that said George C. Allen shall otherwise receive nothing whatsoever either directly or indirectly from my estate or any part or portion thereof. And I expressly declare to all to whom it may concern that I once the said George C. Allen nothing and have executed no instrument or writing whatsoever under which he could or would receive any

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SENATE DENOUNCES HOUSE PRINTING STEAL

Nevertheless It Allows the Representatives Enough Money to Meet the Shady Contract.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Senate yesterday passed the House expense bill at \$18,000 after first putting itself on record as opposed to the extravagances of that body. The report of the committee was an exceedingly mild one, but even that was sufficient to show up the abuses indulged in by the House, and the discussion that followed was particularly severe upon the House method of awarding a contract for \$7500 which the records of the Senate showed could have been obtained at less than half that amount.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The following is the report submitted by Senator Baldwin for the committee:

Honolulu, T. H., May 19, 1903.
Honorable C. L. Crabbe, President of the Senate.

Sir: Your Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred House Bill No. 1, appropriating \$20,000 for the expenses of the House for this special session, beg leave to report that we have had the same under careful consideration.

We find on investigation, that the probable expenses of the House for a fifty-six day session, will be as follows:

Salaries of the Representatives...	6,000
Expenses of the House at \$54 per day...	3,024
Printing the Journal of the regular and special sessions in book form, 200 copies in English and 300 in Hawaiian, including translation...	7,500
Incidentals...	1,500
Total...	\$18,024

The secretary of the House states that he asked for bids for publishing the journal. For some reason unknown to your committee, the Bulletin Publishing Co. was the only publishing house that put in a bid, which was at \$210 a page. The Senate has received several bids for publishing their journal in book form, one of which from Robert Grievie is \$138 a page, with an agreement to give bonds that the work will be done according to specifications.

In regard to placing the length of the session at fifty-six days, we would say that the last special session for passing appropriation bills was fifty-six days. This gives, in our opinion, ample time for the work of this session.

The expenses of the regular and special sessions of the Legislature last period amounted to \$34,654.94. Previous to that date the most expensive Legislature on record was about \$45,000.

The expenses of this Legislature will probably be as follows:

Senate Expenses—Expenses of the regular session and two special sessions, one of which was held last

November to consider the Governor's appointments, total \$30,000.

House Expenses—The expenses of the House according to the present outlook, will undoubtedly be, for the regular and this special session, about \$57,000.

Your Committee recommends that the appropriation in this bill be amended to read \$18,000. This is in our opinion, much too large an appropriation for the expenses of the House, and it is with reluctance that we recommend this amount.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) H. P. BALDWIN,
J. D. PARIS,
S. E. KAUUE.

President Crabbe called attention to the fact that if the Legislature was to be in session fifty-six days as reported by the committee the Senate would have but ninety-six dollars for expenses after paying salaries.

NO SHOW FOR SENATE.

Senator Baldwin replied that he didn't see any need himself of sitting for fifty-six days but that was how long it took the last legislature to act, and he was making an outside allowance. "If you allow the House that much," remarked Achi, "I think the Senate will need some more."

"We can put in another bill," suggested Senator Cecil Brown.

"Yes but they won't pass it," said McCandless.

Senator Dickey moved to lay the report on the table to be considered with the bill. "I don't agree with the committee entirely," he said, "one item of \$7500 for printing the journal of the House is too much. When we get bids at \$138 per page, why should the House give \$210 a page? I don't believe in giving bidders that way. If the House can't keep its contract, it can't do it, that is all."

TOO MUCH FOR PRINTING.

"I regret very much that amount for printing," said Baldwin, "but we can't do anything with the House contracts. I will say that I had the report written some time back, shortly after the bill was referred to this committee, but I have been holding it to find out more definitely what the House wanted. I don't believe the Senate was as liberally disposed at that time. I hardly think it right for the House to ask for more than double what the Senate wants. I expected that their expenses would be double ours and when in the regular session we asked \$20,000 and they asked \$40,000 I had no objection. But here we ask \$5,000 and they want four times that amount. The Republican party in the Senate doesn't think they should be asking more than double what is spent here."

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ODD FELLOWS O EN BOX TAKEN FROM CORNER STONE

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

After ceremonies incident to the initiation of new members the lead box which, since April 26, 1859, had reposed in the corner stone of the Odd Fellows building, on Fort street, was opened by the officials of Excelsior lodge in the presence of a large attendance of the members.

It was an impressive ceremony, although the men gathered about the depository were of the younger generation, some of them the sons of those whose names were included in lists deposited in the box. Everything was found to be intact and in excellent preservation.

The first thing taken from the box, once its walls had been cut open by Noble Grand Petrie, was the Bible which had been presented for the occasion by S. C. Damon. The book was undimmed by age, and was in excellent shape.

Following this was the poster announcing the ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner stone. The program of the exercises was given and the history of the ceremony was complete.

A card containing the ode which was sung on the occasion followed, and with this was the booklet containing the by-laws and rules of the lodge, as well as a second book with the by-laws of the Polynesian encampment.

The Commercial Register of Hawaii with a Commercial Calendar were next brought out, as were clippings from the Commercial Advertiser and Polynesian, containing the custom house statistics and those of the port for the years from 1843 to 1859.

A copy of the Commercial Advertiser of date April 21, 1859, was the next find, and many of the best known names in the history of the Islands were read from it. Copies of the Friend and the Polynesian were in the box, as well as a copy of the Volcano Supplement of the Commercial Advertiser, which had a complete history of the volcanoes and the story of the eruption of the volcano of Mauna Loa. There was also a copy of Kahae Hawaii.

The address of B. F. Durham, the Noble Grand on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone, came next, followed by a copy of the original dispensation under which the lodge worked.

Lists of the officers of the Excelsior lodge and the Polynesian encampment were uncovered, with the former being a statement that there were 160 members of the lodge at the time. A history of the lodge was included, as well as a statement of the finances, and the contributions which led up to the building fund, and its size and the conditions surrounding it.

A most interesting relic was a sheet containing two notes for \$3 and \$5, being the first paper money issued in Hawaii, at Koloa Plantation, Kauai, by Ladd & Co. The last thing found was a volume containing the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of America, held in Baltimore, in September, 1858.

All of the relics were carefully kept together and will be preserved in the archives of the lodge.

GUY LANDERS IS CHARGED WITH A GRAVE OFFENCE

Arrested in Billings, Montana, for Honolulu Bank Forgeries--Particulars Unknown Here.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

BILLINGS, Mont., May 20.—Guy Landers has been arrested here for Honolulu bank forgeries.

Inquiries were made last night of men connected with two local banks concerning the above dispatch, but none of them had any recollection of the person referred to. There is not a "Landers" in the City Directory. The San Francisco Directory reveals several persons named Landers, but none of them have the Christian name "Guy." It is possible that the forger secured blank checks of Honolulu banks, filled them out, and while endeavoring to pass them, was arrested.

THE POPE SUSTAINS THE PHILIPPINE FRIARS

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Father Coleman, the army chaplain, who has been negotiating with the Pope over the Friar question, is now en route to the Philippines. The Friars are to continue in control of the University there and the Pope has not directed their expulsion from other work. The Friars will also keep the large areas of public lands which they now possess, as the Pope believes that the feeling towards them in the Philippines has improved to such an extent that this is allowable.

Chaplain Coleman, who has been conducting these negotiations, was once in Honolulu and is quite well known here.

EPIDEMICS PREVAILING AT THREE NAVAL STATIONS

NEWPORT, May 20.—Measles and diphtheria are prevalent at the naval training station here.

There seems to be an unusual amount of sickness at naval stations. Scarlet fever was lately reported as prevalent at the Brooklyn yard, and spinal meningitis in an epidemic form at League Island, Philadelphia.

The Truth Is Unofficial.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The powers having filed objections to Minister Bowen's foot notes to the Venezuelan Blue Book, they have been informed that the document is unofficial.

Big Fire in Canada.

ST. HYACINTHE, Quebec, May 20.—A fire broke out in factories here, destroying them and 250 houses. The loss is \$500,000.

Harriman Doing Well.

NEW YORK, May 20.—President Harriman, of the Southern Pacific, is recovering from the shock of the surgical operation.

Russians Making Ready.

PEKING, May 20.—Despite the denials, there is a constant flow of Russian war materials to the Yalu river.

Roosevelt in Oregon.

ASHLAND, Oregon, May 20.—President Roosevelt passed through here on his way north.

Albanian Chiefs Taken.

MITROVITZA, May 20.—The principal Albanian chiefs have been captured.

Sunstrokes Numerous.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Deaths from heat are reported from several states.

MANILA, P. I., May 20.—The Philippine Commission have enacted a law to prevent defalcations in the public service. The penalties are made very severe.

REDDING, Cal., May 20.—The Presidential train reached Redding today. After a short stay here, the President proceeded to Sisson and across the state line into Oregon this evening.

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 20.—E. H. Harriman, head of the Southern Pacific system, was operated on for appendicitis today. The operation was entirely successful and the patient is resting easily.

SALONICA, May 20.—The brutal work of Turkish soldiers is adding to the bitterness of the strife. It is claimed that the Turks, not satisfied with a general slaughter, are mutilating the bodies of their Bulgarian victims.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Porter Brothers, the fruit dealers, have failed. The amount of the company's liabilities is not known, but it is believed will involve millions of dollars. A receiver has been appointed to handle the concern's affairs.

NORRIS IS NOT NOW IN THE MARKET

Big Kau Ranch Withdrawn by Owner.

Kahuku Ranch, the home of Col. Samuel Norris, in Kau, is not for sale. After being advertised all over the United States as the ideal ranch of the country, after it has been viewed by many would-be purchasers, the great estate with its 188,000 acres and its 6,000 head of cattle, which roam over its broad acres and wide lava patches, has been formally and entirely withdrawn from sale, the statement of the Colonel in his letter making the announcement, being tersely: "Kahuku is not for sale." It is understood the reason for this is that there have been too many callers to look over the ranch.

There is a romance in the Norris ranch and its many visitors and their experiences with the aged and peculiar man whose home it has been for many years. Col. Norris is nothing if not self contained and he not only holds onto what he has but does so in a way which has not endeared him to the neighbors or those who would do business with him. It is told of him that when a cattle purchaser visited the Kahuku Ranch for the purpose of buying stock, the dealer indicated the cattle that he wanted, to be met by the Colonel with the emphatic declaration that he would take just what were offered to him or none and upon protest being made the dealer was driven off the ranch without any cattle to show for his visit. It is presumed the visitors on purchase bent have similarly tried his nerves.

The ranch has been in the hands of Morgan for sale for a long time, and the very fact that Col. Norris was willing to consider an offer becoming known meant that he was surrounded by agents and would-be purchasers, and deluged as well by mail from those who wished to get a chance to offer the ranch. Finally the visits of those who wished to see the property became too frequent for the Colonel, and he decided that he would withdraw the ranch from the market and as well take himself out of the ranks of those who might be invaded by lookers over at any time.

The ranch is a really great stretch of country, similar in many respects to the Oahu country of the other side of the island, and it is much sought now for its good pasturage. It is said that the difference between Col. Norris and would-be buyers has been to put it in a nutshell, that the seekers wanted to buy the cattle and have the ranch thrown in, while the Colonel wants to sell the ranch and throw in the cattle. It is thought that Col. Norris will stick to his decision to keep out of the market for some time now.

THE TEST THAT TELLS

You Can Get All the Convincing Proof You Want by Reading Honolulu Papers.

When the reader wants any article of value he naturally prefers to deal with some one he can depend upon.

If mixed up in any law suit, a good, responsible lawyer is generally the first necessity sought.

If lost on a prairie, directions from a settler could be relied upon; those from a stranger would be doubted.

The test that tells the tale of merit is the test of friends and neighbors.

Honolulu people endorse Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can you ask for better evidence? Read this case:

Mr. James C. Stevens, of this city, informs us: "I was troubled with an ache in the small of my back for a long time, and such was the condition of things until I tried some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co's store. A short treatment gave me the desired relief, and I am satisfied that they are a good remedy for backache and deserve to be recommended."

Mr. Stevens is one of our own citizens. Is not such testimony stronger than that of someone living in the States?

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and store keepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Everybody knows that Admiral Dewey is as fine a sailor as ever paced the weather plank, but not many are aware that the hero of Manila Bay is also a clever whip. The admiral owns a pair of the most spirited horses in Washington and he handles them with the skill of a veteran stage driver.

Milton M. Fisher, whose death in the town of Medway, Mass., at the great age of 92 is chronicled, claimed, and probably with truth, to be the oldest living man who had identified himself with the Garrison movement for the abolition of slavery. He welcomed it when it appeared, was an attendant of its early meetings and always shared in its abhorrence of the "peculiar institution," but he differed from its general policy as regards political action, being an earnest member of the Free Soil and Republican parties successively.

THE SENATE GOES AHEAD

The Appropriation Bill Nearly Passed.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Senate practically finished consideration of the six months appropriation bill on second reading yesterday, and will pass it Thursday after receiving reports of committees upon various items.

Not a great many changes were made in the bill as it came from the House, though there were some reductions and a few increases to correspond with the action taken by the Senate in regular session.

A number of new items were inserted and among them was the one for \$8000 advanced by the merchants for inspectors. A number of other items killed in the House were also inserted, and there will very likely be lots of work for the conference committee.

Senator Kaohi presented a petition from Dr. J. Athberry of South Kohala for an increase in salary. It was transmitted with a letter from Secretary Charlock of the Board of Health.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House bill for six months current expenses was taken up on second reading.

An item of \$750 for incidentals governor's office was inserted.

President Crabbe remarked that there was a mistake of \$8,000 too much in the first page. Dickey replied that it would be much worse when the Senate had finished.

NO MONEY TO BE REFUNDED.

Senator Brown moved to strike out the item of \$776.30 for refund of merchandise license of Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. He argued that the money must be refunded as well to Chinese and other merchants in the same box, if a precedent was once established.

Senator McCandless said there were Chinese who had come to him for a refund. Senator Baldwin replied that he would not vote on the matter as an interested party, but it was a just claim. Paris said it was a just claim, but there were similar claims amounting to \$48,000 as well. The item was struck out.

Senator Baldwin moved to insert an item of \$450 for expenses department stables. He said he supposed it was struck out because of the story that private horses were fed there, but he argued that the government stables must be taken care of anyway. McCandless said a great many people were feeding their horses at public expense and the idea was to include the horses of all departments in one stable. Baldwin then withdrew his motion.

CUT OUT ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

McCandless moved to increase the item for Honolulu electric lights from \$3,000 to \$6,000. Achi objected to any changes; he said that the government wouldn't do the work anyway, the bill was just so much waste paper, as there was no money. If amendments were made the House wouldn't pass the bill.

McCandless replied that the Senate should stand up for its rights and not accept the dictation of the lower house. The Senate could make changes and he was surprised at Achi's cowardly stand. The item passed as in the bill.

The item of \$5,000 for Puunui and Nuuanu valley electric lights was struck out.

NO FREE SHOW AT PARK.

Senator Dickey moved to strike out the proviso against charging admittance fee to Kaplani Park. Carried. Achi then moved to increase the appropriation from \$3600 to \$6000 which also carried. An item of \$7500 for artesian well and pipe was moved by Isenberg.

ACHI'S WELL FOR SALE.

Achi objected to a well and said \$5,000 were sufficient.

"I think I can explain," said McCandless. "Senator Achi has a well to sell to the Honolulu Park Commission. I don't think there is any objection to his selling the well but he should be willing to guarantee it to do the work."

"I think \$3,000 will build that well," replied Achi. "By golly, I believe there is a nigger in the fence somewhere; \$5,000 is enough."

Isenberg said pipes were needed and the parks were a disgrace. "Just see the beautiful residence grounds around there," said he, "and how soothing they are."

"Fond's Extract is soothing too," interrupted Dickey.

"I move that it be made \$5,000," said Achi.

"They can buy your well anyway," suggested Isenberg.

"I don't care if they buy it, \$5,000 is enough."

The item was carried at \$7500.

An item of \$250 was inserted for maintenance of government ponds.

On motion of Achi the items of \$1,000 each for repairs Waianae court house and jail were made to read so that the money could be used for new buildings.

The item, expenses sewer pumping station, was increased from \$2640 to \$6500; running expenses pumping plant increased from \$11,690 to \$12,500.

The item of \$1000 for Waianae water works was struck out, McCandless saying there was nothing down there except plantation works.

NO CHEMICAL FOR WAIMAEA.

Senator C. Brown moved that the \$7500 item of chemical for Waimaea, Kauai, be changed to Lihue, the county seat. The item was struck out.

An item of \$625 was inserted for Aala Park.

Roads and bridges South Hilo was reduced from \$7500 to \$2500. North Kohala \$3000 to \$5000, repairs bridges Koolaukapa increased from \$500 to \$3000; new item of \$3000 inserted for Pali road.

REHEARING IS REFUSED

Sugar Company Action of Jurors to Pay for New Mill.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Supreme Court handed down two decisions yesterday in both cases denying a motion for a rehearing.

SUGAR COMPANY, MUST PAY.

The court denied a new hearing in the appeal of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. from the decision of the tax court, and the plantation must pay on its income of about \$230,000. The point at issue was whether money spent for a new mill could be deducted from the income.

The syllabus of the court follows:

"The provisions of the income tax law that 'no deduction shall be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate,' does not imply that the deduction may be made for all amounts so paid out which do not in fact increase the value of the property."

"The loss of any old mill, in good condition, by voluntary abandonment because of the erection of a larger mill in a different location on account of the enlargement of the plantation is not an 'expense' with the meaning of the income tax law."

"The rehearing is denied."

The opinion is written by Chief Justice Frear and among other things the court says: "What is expended for permanent improvements is not expense. The tax is levied upon the income, not upon the increase in the value of the estate."

As to the section referring to expenses actually incurred the court says: "This provision of the statute might apply if the old mill had given out so that it was practically necessary to erect a new mill on that account. The amount expended in the new mill up to the extent not merely of the value of the old mill, but of the amount that would be required to put the old mill in good repair or to replace it, might perhaps be deducted as an expense."

But such was not the case here. As shown by the appellant's own witnesses the old mill was in good condition and was voluntarily abandoned and the new mill was erected solely in order to have a larger mill and in a different location.

roads and bridges Koolaukapa \$2325 to \$2500, roads and bridges Waiakua \$2900 to \$2500; item of \$12,500 inserted for roads and bridges Ewa district. New item of \$2000 inserted for road to Kalihi cemetery; regrading road Huleia Valley, Lihue, out from \$6000 to \$1500; regrading road Niumahu valley reduced from \$5000 to \$2000, new item inserted \$3500 for bridge Lawai valley, Kailua; roads and bridges out from \$5000 to \$3225; Niihau roads \$500 to \$125.

SCHOOL ITEMS.

The item of fixtures for schools was reduced from \$3000 to \$2000; new item of \$250 inserted for installing kindergartens, new item of \$4500 inserted for fencing, artesian well, etc., at Industrial school.

Senator McCandless objected to the \$10 increase in clothing for lepers, saying the allowance should be on the basis of light labor performed by the lepers. Kalauokalani said the present allowance was insufficient for children of lepers. Senator Brown moved an amendment that no money be issued in lieu of such rationing.

Senator Achi wanted all the leper items consolidated at \$57,000 which was under discussion when a recess was taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

An item of \$250 was inserted for expenses establishing bureau of statistics. Incidentals Governor's office was reconsidered and fixed at \$250.

THE LEPER SETTLEMENT.

Senator Brown moved to strike out \$24,500 for segregation, \$10,000 for medical treatment and \$55,500 for rations for lepers and to insert one item of \$77,000.

Senator Baldwin favored the leper items segregated so that the lepers might know where the money is coming from. He said he didn't favor economy where these poor unfortunate were concerned.

Achi objected to the palat and beef allowance saying Chinese might not want palat, and there would be no money to buy other things for those who did not eat poi. McCandless was against segregation of the items saying that the Senate didn't know how much the lepers needed to eat.

The items were finally referred to a special committee composed of McCandless, Baldwin and Kalauokalani.

Senator Achi moved that the item of \$12,500 for Queen's Hospital be reduced to \$10,000 and said a report should be made to the Legislature.

Senator Baldwin said the hospital had lost its principal income and moved that the item be referred to a committee. The same committee as above was appointed.

MONEY FOR KONA ORPHANAGE.

Senator Dickey moved the insertion of an item of \$625 for Kona Orphanage which Achi moved to increase to \$1000. Carried.

The item of \$1300 for guarantee passenger steamer and \$1200 for service between Molokai, Lanai and Maui was referred to the same special committee.

Senator Baldwin called attention to the striking out of \$3,125.57 for reimbursement of merchants for inspection, and the item was again inserted.

The item of \$5,000 for telephone system at Kalaupapa was also referred to the special committee. Dickey saying there was no need of building a line for the entire island of Molokai. Kalauokalani favored the appropriation and the item was also referred to the special committee.

Further action on the bill was deferred to await the report of committee.

CASE FOR GRAND JURY

Action of Jurors Arouses Ire of Court.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Another day was consumed yesterday in an ineffectual attempt to draw a jury for the trial of Pat Murphy on a charge of murder. So numerous were the jurors yesterday, who were excused because they said they were opposed to the death penalty on circumstantial evidence, that Judge Robinson suggested that there was probable need for a grand jury to investigate whether or not perjury was being committed in the effort to escape jury service.

Twenty-five jurors were brought in yesterday on the open venire and of these but four were left on the panel. The remainder who were excused, were nearly all opposed to convicting a man for murder on circumstantial evidence. This led to the court's remark on the probable necessity for a grand jury investigation.

It appears that some of the jurors who were excused had told officers of the court, and other men summoned as jurors, that all that was necessary to escape jury service was to say that they were opposed to the death penalty on circumstantial evidence, or that they didn't know the difference between direct and circumstantial testimony. These remarks were reported to Judge Robinson and he reminded the jurors that they were sworn to tell the truth and if they said they had scruples against the death penalty simply to escape jury service they were violating their oaths. Nothing further was done in the matter but there will probably be more care exercised by the jurors in the future. The grand jury is still in session and could consider any matters laid before it by the court though in view of the impossibility of a conviction for perjury where the offender's own testimony is required, nothing will be done.

A second venire was issued at noon but not returned at two o'clock and Judge Robinson then issued a second open venire for an additional fifty men.

LUCY PEABODY LOSES.

After a trial of nearly three weeks Judge De Bolt yesterday directed a verdict for defendant in the case of Lucy K. Peabody vs. Bishop Estate. The directed verdict was given on motion of the defendant on the ground that plaintiff had not made any claim to the property when the land in question was conveyed to the Bishop Estate, though possessed of all her rights at that time. The property was formerly owned by the Princess Ruth and by her deeded to Bernice Pauahi Bishop, and by the latter to the trustees of the Bishop Estate, but at no time did Lucy K. Peabody make demand for the property. The court held that she therefore waived any claim she might have had.

DIVORCE GRANTED.

Judge Gear yesterday granted a divorce to Mary Rose Seward from Joseph Seward on the ground of cruelty. She is also awarded custody of her four year old son who it transpired has been taken away by the defendant. The husband is given five days to return the child.

JURORS NEEDED TODAY.

Judge De Bolt yesterday made the following order regarding the jurors in his court:

Notice is hereby given to all trial jurors, heretofore excused indefinitely, to be and appear before Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, on Wednesday, May 20th, A. D. 1903, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

A King's Weakness.

Even kings are not exempt from the foibles of ordinary mankind, and here is an interesting sidelight on a little weakness of good King Edward VII. A certain royal lady was at an afternoon tea party, and one of the guests told a decidedly amusing little story. "Oh," cried the lady in question, clapping her hands, "that is capital. I must tell it to the king. No," she added after a moment's reflection, "I won't, for if one tells the king a good story he forgets in a day or two that it was told to him, and goes about repeating it to everyone as his own."

STAMP TAX AGAIN.

The court also denied the motion for rehearing in the case of Jesse Makainai vs. Goo Wan Hoy which involved the Federal stamp tax law. There were two suits on notes which the defendant escaped paying because they were not properly stamped. The Supreme Court in an opinion by Frear, Galbraith dissenting as to one case, affirms the previous ruling.

The syllabus follows:

"The repeal of the provisions of the Federal Stamp Act that require stamps to be placed on promissory notes does not affect notes made before such repeal—the provisions that impose penalties make instruments invalid or inadmissible as evidence until stamped and that provide how they shall be stamped afterwards if not stamped when made, not having been repealed."

"Instruments not stamped when made can be legally stamped afterwards only as prescribed by law, that is, by going before the collector."

"A rehearing is denied."

Galbraith concurs in the order overruling the motion but says there was error in the former judgment which the court should correct of its own motion. In the one case where the proper stamps were affixed but not cancelled he finds that the plaintiff should have judgment.

CHANCE FOR THE CLEAN

New Examination of Lepers to Be Made.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A general examination of all persons at the leper settlement was ordered yesterday by the Board of Health, to set at rest once and for all the stories which are being constantly repeated that many of the persons confined at Kalaupapa and Kalawao are not lepers.

Dr. Mays called up the matter at yesterday's meeting with a resolution providing that Dr. Goodhue make a list of all persons committed for leprosy who have recovered from that disease or whom he considers are doubtful cases, and that all such persons be immediately transferred to the Kalihi receiving station for further examination.

President Cooper said he favored the purpose of the resolution but suggested that the proceeding would be a rather expensive one and that it would be much better for the examination to be made at the settlement by the medical commission in the presence of the Board of Health upon its annual visit next month. He favored the idea of Dr. Goodhue preparing the list so as to expedite matters when the experts visited the settlement. Dr. Mays accepted the amendment to his resolution which was approved of by all the members of the board.

Mr. Winston favored the resolution and suggested that the examination be made immediately and referred to the many reports circulated as to the clean at the settlement.

"As a demonstration of the inaccuracy of mere ocular examination," said Dr. Cooper, "take the cases of two children that were pronounced clean by the two experts who visited the settlement with the committee from the legislature. These children were brought down to the Kalihi receiving station, at the request of a representative and were examined by the medical board and bacteriologists. All declared that they were lepers."

It was finally decided to instruct Dr. Goodhue to make up the list and the examination will be made upon the occasion of the Board's visit in June.

Dr. Mays also called attention to the inadequacy of the accommodations at the Kalihi receiving station and asked if anything was being done to relieve the situation.

Dr. Cooper stated that an appropriation had been asked from the Legislature, and if granted the entire station would be remodeled and six new cottages constructed.

DIVORCES FOR LEPEERS.

S. K. Kane reported for the committee on unlawful cohabitation at the settlement. He said the poor people should be assisted and quoted the statute which makes leprosy ground for divorce. Another statute was quoted which says that the Attorney-General shall give aid to poor and indigent or oppressed citizens, and suggested that action be brought for divorce by the Attorney-General on behalf of the persons living unlawfully at the settlement.

Dr. Moore was appointed a member of the medical board of examiners.

The question of asking tenders for palat was referred to a committee composed of M. P. Robinson, E. C. Winston and F. C. Smith to ascertain from the Legislature the amount to be appropriated. The president was authorized to call for bids for the amount required.

FOUNTAINS FOR ANIMALS.

A letter was received from B. H. Smith asking permission to establish ten sanitary drinking fountains in Honolulu for animals only. The idea met with approval but it was first referred to the committee on petitions for investigation.

NEW FISH MARKET.

A request from Wong Leong for permission to establish a fish market on Queen street was referred to the same committee.

OTHER MATTERS.

Dr. Sandow reported two cases of smallpox on Kauai among Porto Ricans. All precautions had been taken and the school in the infected district closed.

Dr. Henry Hayes of Oahu was granted leave of absence and Dr. Curtis appointed temporarily to fill his place.

Supt. McVeigh was instructed to prepare a list of lepers who are cohabiting unlawfully, in order that divorces might be obtained for them.

President Cooper suggested that the board remain at the settlement two or three days on the June visit in order to examine lepers. He said he didn't believe there was a single person there who wished to leave.

Dr. Cofer sent in the following report:

"I have to report the health conditions in the Orient as follows: Hongkong, two weeks to April 25, 1903—Smallpox cases, 1; deaths, 1; plague cases, 115; deaths, 109. Shanghai, two weeks to April 29, 1903—Smallpox cases, 0; deaths, 2. Nagasaki, two weeks to May 1, 1903—Clean. Kobe, two weeks to May 3, 1903—Smallpox cases, 3; deaths, 0. Yokohama, two weeks to May 6, 1903—Clean."

DIARRHOEA is more to be dreaded than diphtheria. It attacks all ages and is equally fatal to young and old. The great mortality resulting from diarrhoea is due to the lack of proper treatment at the first stages of the disease. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a reliable and effective medicine, and if given in time will prevent serious consequences. This remedy never fails and is pleasant to take. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

OAHU IS TO BE PUT IN FINE SHAPE

Legislators Try to Settle on Budget.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Members of the House and Senate from the island of Oahu gave yesterday to consideration of the items which are to be included in the Loan bill for this island. There was no conclusion reached, owing to the fact primarily that about \$300,000 must be cut off the totals of the bill as it passed the Senate at the regular session, and the further fact that there are many items which had to be laid over for future consideration.

There is an opinion which promises to prevail, that the best thing that can be done is to cut down the number of items toward which the \$700,000 and odd of the bonds is to be spent, so that there may be completed many of the more important works. This it is thought will be the best policy, and the result may be that there will be only two new thoroughfares in the Fifth district side of the city, School street and Queen, which it is believed will be of more benefit than if the same amount of money was spent on a number of small items.

There was some talk yesterday, owing to the necessities, that it would be advisable to take from the Territorial items mentioned as approved by the joint committee, that of \$400,000 for the making of new wharves. This did not receive serious consideration however, as there is a sentiment not only among the city members but as well in the minds of many of those from the outside, that there must be made ample and complete provision for the new and increasing traffic of the Pacific.

Not only is there little chance of this plan going through but it seems altogether likely that there will be an increase in the amount which is to be allotted for the dredging of the harbor, from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Many of the members of the House believe that it will not do to wait for congressional action, but that the finishing up of the deepening of the harbor, so that it will accommodate the big ships which are being built for the trans-Pacific trade, should be pushed along, despite the feeling of some that the United States must undertake this work.

There was a long discussion over the project for a filtration plant in Nuuanu Valley as well as for the new reservoir. It seems likely that these items will be left out of the bill, as the members are not convinced that by the construction of the new reservoir the working of the pumps will be eliminated. The item of \$150,000 for the conduit system for electric wires may be cut out as well, as there seems every reason to believe that the majority will decide that it would be wiser to await further developments before committing the city to this expense. There will be further meetings today at which there will be discussion of the items and a conclusion will be reached upon them.

Maul has a plan for provision for good and substantial buildings for county homes. The plan of the members of the lower house is to provide not less than \$35,000 for the construction of brick buildings for the county offices and courts, and as well as similar housing for the Waialua schools.

To secure this sum of money there are many items already agreed upon which will be shaved and as well it is proposed that there be taken from the county appropriations the item of \$20,000 for the Nalihi road, and that it be placed in the list of those which are classed as Territorial expenses.

The members from East Hawaii took under consideration the items for that side of the island, but came to no definite conclusions. There will be resumption of the discussion today and as well the West Hawaii and the Kauai members are expected to meet and decide upon their quotas.

Owing to the fact that there is no penalty in the Organic Act for the adjournment of the House over three days, there will be no action taken, the only possible outcome of the incident being in the event of any person wishing to fight anything done by the Legislature subsequent to this time. There is a section of Cushing's book, indicating that in England the adjournment over three full days is recognised as legal.

ODD FELLOWS BUILDING BIDS

Bids for the new Odd Fellows' building were opened yesterday afternoon at the office of Architect Traphagen. It was found that John Ouderkirk was the lowest bidder. His figures for the work were \$45,733. The next lowest bidder was the firm of Lucas Brothers, with \$46,832, while the A. Harrison Mill Company bid \$49,000. The only other bidders were Fred. Harrison, \$51,975 and J. F. Bowler, \$52,800. The old building has been cleared away and the prospect is that work on the structure will be under way before the end of the month.

Thirty Bibles a Minute.

The Bible publications of the Oxford University Press have been issued for 200 years, and can be published in 150 languages and dialects. Every year fully 600 tons of paper are used for this purpose alone. Orders for 100,000 Bibles are quite common, and the supply of printed sheets is so great that an order for 500,000 copies can be readily filled. On an average, from thirty to forty Bibles are furnished every minute.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY MAY 22

HAWAII AND THE NORTHWEST.

The Pacific Northwest, when connected with Hawaii by a regular steamship line, such as is proposed from Tacoma, ought to become a good customer for this Territory. Last year a consignment of bananas went from Honolulu to Seattle and brought more than double the price in San Francisco. There is a demand in the Northwest for all tropical products which is not subject to so much competition as the demand in San Francisco. It seems probable that Hawaii, if it were given the chance, could control the Northwestern trade in bananas and pineapples. With cold storage facilities it could send on a great many alligator pears and mangoes, fruit which now appears on the bills of fare of the leading hotels on the Eastern seaboard and which has come to be accounted fashionable.

But the trade need not be one-sided. Honolulu knows that certain kinds of merchandise, food for man and beast, can be got cheaper from the Sound country than from San Francisco. Seattle and Tacoma both offer special prices. In too many lines San Francisco rates are too high. Much of the extra cost of living here is purely arbitrary and would succumb to the competition of the Northwest. To secure the greatest good to the greatest number, the more competition there is the better. We should profit not only by a steamship line from the Sound but from Los Angeles.

Incidentally the coming steamship of the Tacoma-Honolulu-San Francisco service would bring us tourists and give local pleasure and health-seekers a chance to make quick connections with Northern scenery and weather. A change from San Francisco in that respect, which would not involve the trouble of going to Canada, a foreign country, would be appreciated.

The will of the late S. C. Allen, which is printed in full elsewhere, is interesting reading. While Mr. Allen left the bulk of his fortune to his wife as became a man who recognized her right to enjoy without material abatement the "worldly goods" all of which were her endowment in the marriage service, he did not forget useful public institutions nor people who had claims upon his good will. The bequests to such institutions and people are not large but they are large enough to show that Mr. Allen took an acquiescent view of his obligations to society. He was careful to give wide powers to his widow so that she, after having her full value from an estate which she helped to accumulate, directly or indirectly, could make large public benefactions if she chose. Eventually a great part of the Allen fortune may, in this manner, find meritorious public uses.

The Cleveland boom is much in evidence, especially in the South. It rests on the proposition that the business interests of the country, dismayed by President Roosevelt's attack on Cleveland, would range themselves about Cleveland and, by keeping the Democratic campaign treasury full, elect him for a third term. The trusts are strong for Cleveland despite the fact that his last annual message marked out a line of attack upon them which Roosevelt has, in some degree, been following since. Cleveland himself is quoted by correspondents as being smiling but reticent on the subject of a renomination, which, if he gets it, will be his fourth. Doubtless he feels the impulse to come out from the audience and once more take the center of the stage, no man in possession of his faculties and health being able to quite reconcile himself to obscurity and neglect.

The printing steal was properly characterized in the Senate yesterday though that body, by agreeing to a House expenditure of \$18,000, let it go by. The steal is an offspring of the House, where most scandals originate and it bears all the earmarks of a percentage game. As no honest excuse can be made for paying \$2.10 a page for printing which can be got for \$1.35 per page, no excuse is attempted. The House simply falls back upon its alleged right to do as it pleases and lets the public think what it may.

In Kansas, the other day, the President told a crowd that it was Senator Burton who had most to do with getting him to take the Vice-Presidential nomination on the McKinley ticket. The Kansans were duly impressed by this but it is not known how Senator Burton took it. The truth is now out that the whole Vice-Presidential scheme was engineered by President Roosevelt's enemies to make his chances for getting the next nomination less than they would be if he were reelected Governor of New York.

The Republican party of Hawaii is not eager to deprive the Home Rulers of their responsibility for the House. Though the House was elected under the Republican name, the majority in it are Wilcox men and should be made to look to Home Rulers for their next nominations. They certainly have no Republican ideas or principles; not more than two or three in the entire membership. In fact the professedly Home Rule speaker is a better Republican than most of them.

The powers are not likely to make war on Turkey for fear of falling out among themselves afterwards. But if civil war ensues it would not be surprising to see another Congress of Berlin in session and a further dismemberment of the empire. Eventually, by the creation of independent states, the power of the Sultan in Europe may be restricted to the immediate neighborhood of Constantinople.

WHARVES AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Judged as a matter of public policy, the proposal to spend \$400,000 in building two new wharves and only \$50,000 in dredging the channel and part of the inner port does not appeal to those who have the interests of the city at heart. It is better for Honolulu, just now, to have the entire harbor and all its wharves made accessible to vessels of the largest type than to take a course which would mean the practical reduction of the port, in its power to accommodate first-class ships, to certain designated wharves and the approaches to them.

The tonnage of individual vessels entering this small harbor is growing larger all the time. The giant Oceanic steamers were soon outclassed by the Korea and Siberia; the latter will soon yield their pennants to the Pacific Mail leviathans, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's new ships may match the best. Hill's gigantic freight carriers from the Northwest—the largest vessels in the Pacific—are not unlikely to come here. Indeed, it has developed that the president of the Hill Steamship line was lately in Honolulu for a week, making a "quiet study of the local commercial outlook and that he went away pleased and in doubt about nothing except the accommodations of the port. It should be added to this exhibit of actual and probable tonnage, that of visiting battleships here to coal.

Should the larger new vessels, such as Hill's, be unable to do business with Honolulu and do it expeditiously; if they cannot come in and dock whether a few special wharves are occupied or not; in a word, if they cannot make use of the harbor as a whole without delay or annoyance, they will either pass us by or go into Pearl Harbor. Honolulu wants them to do neither. If Pearl Harbor should be chosen as an entrepot for Jim Hill's liners, the damage to Honolulu would be appreciable. This city wants and needs the benefit and all the benefit which visiting tourists would confer; and the Territory wants the revenue from dockage. There is no advantage to us in building up a rival commercial suburb to which, eventually, all the big steamers might go.

The prestige of Honolulu cannot be saved by making it a three or four dock port. It must be understood, if the city is to continue to invite and satisfy commerce, that it can offer facilities that are only circumscribed by the area of the harbor.

This paper does not argue against the building of new wharves by the Territory. They are needed for revenue; but the first consideration, seeing how soon Honolulu will be visited by the greatest vessels in the Pacific, should be to deepen the whole harbor. When that is done the water should be kept at proper depth and the slip system of wharves gradually extended. We are informed that \$100,000 will put the port into shape. If that is so, \$50,000 might fairly be taken from the \$400,000 wharf fund in the appropriation bill and added to the dredging fund. This would leave \$350,000 with which to begin the new dock system and make the harbor wholly accessible.

NO BUILDING.

The action of the Senate, in striking out the word "building" in the World's Fair appropriation, shows that the upper house takes a business-like view of the advertising question. Special State or Territorial structures at World's fairs never attract crowds or ensure wide publicity. They are looked upon as headquarters for people from the localities they represent and are, as a rule, avoided by others. There is so much else to see that people do not bother with them; and they are left, like the last rose of summer, to bloom alone.

Hawaii would be especially to blame for committing the mistake of a building because, after the structure had been paid for and salaries and freights covered, there would not be money enough left in the appropriation to make a creditable display. An exhibit without a building is far better for Hawaii than a building without an exhibit. As the case stands for us, the Exposition people are ready to provide free space for Hawaii in the main buildings, and as the latter catch the crowds, the Territory ought to be satisfied.

The Senate's action in this matter is not determinative as the House has committed itself to a building. But it points to what ought to be the final adjustment.

An amusing comment upon the small farmer comes up from Wahiawa. When the small farmers of that colony entertained the Farmers' Institute, the question of salad came under consideration, and a telephone message was sent to Honolulu: "Send us some lettuce!"—Star.

What has lettuce got to do with small farming? Lettuce is raised by market gardeners. Plenty of it is produced here, but mainly by Chinese. If white men at Wahiawa or elsewhere want to raise it there is nothing in the way. People who sneer at small farming should first find out what it is.

The correspondence clerks of the Judiciary Department may address the Territorial Circuit Judges as "United States Circuit Judges" if they choose, but that does not overrule the Organic Act, which plainly leaves them in the Territorial class. Nor does it give them jurisdiction in any United States cases. Matters involving Federal law go before Judge Estee, the Federal Grand Jury and the United States Commissioner only and Estee is the sole United States judge in the Territory.

The pretense of interpretation often is dropped in the House, especially when some Hawaiian speaker says something designed to hold together the native members, regardless of party lines. Kumalae is often permitted to carry on some spirited colloquies without the English speaking side of the House being permitted to enjoy the sport.

By the Fourth of July a Honolulu man at midnight should be able to call up San Francisco at 10 p. m. and Manila at 5 a. m. the next day.

When ancient corner-stones are opened in Honolulu two familiar newspapers always turn up—The Friend and the Advertiser.

SUCCESSFUL FARMERS.

Diversified agriculture finds a strong champion in W. H. Hoogs, who is one of a company owning about seven hundred acres of land at Waianae. This company, when the coffee boom was on, planted 130,000 coffee trees which are now in fine bearing; and since then it has ventured in limes and pineapples. The limes are of such good promise that the company expects, next year, to supply this market with them and have a surplus to export. Pineapples, Mr. Hoogs says, have been raised at a good profit; and now, owing to the reputation Hawaiian coffee is getting on the coast, there promises to be a high price for this product. Figures are already nearing the top notch.

It seems strange that our coffee men should not, until lately, have realized the value of making a special market for their crop. For years our coffee was turned in with the glut from Central America and Java; and it is no secret that it was mixed with these brands and sold without its distinctive label. For some time past it has been advertised on its merits through such firms as Goldberg, Bowen & Co., of San Francisco, Jevne of Chicago and Park & Bond of New York, with the result that coffee drinkers now ask for it and are ready to pay a fair price. Who knows but that this method of publicity will serve our Territorial coffee interests as well as the special fame of the navel orange of California, the Indian river orange of Florida, the Blue Point oyster, the Cresta Blanca wine and the Vermont brand of maple sugar has served the people who produce this delectable merchandise. Once let Hawaiian coffee be known as "the best" and it will need no bounty to make it go.

Meanwhile the Waianae people are giving a fine object-lesson to small farmers in the capacity of the land to produce crops that pay. And they show, besides, what persistence under early discouragement will do.

Isaac Noar's declaration of trust in the Legislature, in the sense of justice and right of that body, as against the Superintendent of Public Works was a delicate flattery which stamps him as an Irishman, beyond question. He should be listed for the next March 17th celebration.

Remarkable Japanese Clock.

"When in Japan not very long since, I saw as remarkable a timepiece as I suppose the world contains," says Mr. Williams T. Crews, of Newark, N. J. "It was inclosed in a frame about 3 feet wide and 5 feet long, representing a noontime landscape of rare beauty. In the foreground appear plum and cherry trees and gorgeous plants in full bloom; in the rear there is a sloping hill, from which a cascade seems to flow, the crystal imitation being of wonderful likeness. A threadlike brook meanders from this point, encircling rocks and islands, and finally disappearing in a piece of woodland. In a miniature sky a golden sun turning on a silver wire, strikes the hour on silver gongs as it passes. Each hour is marked in the frame by a creeping tortoise which takes the place of a hand. A bird of exquisite plumage warbles at the close of each hour, and as the song ceases a mouse skulks forth from a neighboring grove, and scampering over the hill to the garden is soon lost to view."

HONOLULU HARBOR.

(The Official and Commercial Record.)

The business men of Honolulu should take immediate and active steps to secure from the Legislature an appropriation for the deepening of Honolulu Harbor to 36 feet. The new Hill steamers will draw 34 feet when loaded, and two feet of water under a ship's bottom is none too much for a margin of safety.

It is of far greater importance to the business interests of Honolulu that the big steamers should enter the harbor than it is to have them go to any particular wharf.

We have the trade now. It is vastly easier to keep it than to get it back once it is diverted to Pearl Harbor or elsewhere.

Of one thing we can be sure, big ships will not attempt to do business from the roadstead outside of the harbor. The delay would be too great to leave any profit. They will therefore either come inside of the harbor, go to Pearl Harbor as soon as that is opened, or give us the go by altogether.

The Superintendent of Public Works is asking for \$400,000 with which to build two wharves, and only \$50,000 is asked with which to dredge the harbor.

Of what good are wharves if steamers can not get to them?

It will be better to have one wharf that ships can get to, than half a dozen, with a bar and a mud flat between them and the deep sea.

What is needed, and what the business men should hustle for, is one wharf and an appropriation big enough to deepen the harbor to 36 feet. One hundred thousand dollars will do this, and the money cannot be better spent.

AMARA CLAIM
MAY BE KILLED

There is being aroused considerable discussion over the disposition that may be made of the petition of Mrs. Keki Amara, administrator of the estate of Jesse Amara, for reimbursement for losses during the plague fire. The allegations of those who favor the claim are that the failure to have it properly filed before the Fire Claims court was due to the detention of letters in the mail so that the statute of limitation in the bill ran against the claim.

The subject was referred to a special committee which has made some progress with the investigation of the matter. It is said that the claim was presented too late by an attorney, who it is claimed might readily have put it before the court, had it not been overlooked.

The broader question however is the propriety of reopening fire claims matters. One member will argue that no appropriation can be made as the provision for the payment involves new legislation. The point seems to be that the Legislature having put all these matters in the hands of a court, and to take them out of that category, there would be necessary legislation at a regular session of the Legislature. One attorney believes that the only course would be to create the fire claims court once more for the discussing of this claim, if it would be put on all fours with others of the same nature. It seems likely that the House may refuse to reopen the question of fire claims, for if it does there will be several dozen rushed in.

MOTHER AND CHILD

Scott's Emulsion is cod liver oil made almost as palatable as milk. It is easy and soothing to the weak stomach; it checks the tendencies of children toward thinness.

Scott's Emulsion gives strength to weak mothers because it creates healthy flesh and new blood.

Nursing mothers will find a special value in Scott's Emulsion because it insures a flow of rich, nourishing milk for the baby. More and better than a medicine; Scott's Emulsion is a food.

Scott's Emulsion is not a mere extract, containing imaginary "active principles" which do not exist, but is full of actual nourishment which sustains vital force and builds up the body tissues more rapidly than any other known remedy.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

German Empress an Artist.

It is not generally known that the German empress is an sculptor and painter of more than usual ability. In her husband's study at Potsdam there is a most lifelike bust of the emperor in bronze, while several of the young princess have also been reproduced in marble. Many sketches and paintings by the empress adorn the walls of the palace.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Board of Health is scheduled to meet today.

Mrs. Annis Montague Turner has an attack of the dengue fever.

The grand jury reported two indictments yesterday but both were placed on the secret file.

Treasurer Kepoika visited the bankers yesterday with the proposed new Territorial bonds. They will probably be made payable both in Honolulu and New York.

Owing to the necessary absence of High Sheriff Brown from the city for a few days, the cases against Mrs. Turk and Miss Mabel Lytle, set for Friday, have been continued until Saturday.

There was another big crowd of Chinese yesterday who collected their money in the Chinese fund, and Secretary Carter is beginning to think that the secretary's office is a much bigger undertaking than he supposed.

Jardin, a Punchbowl grocer, pleaded guilty in Police Court yesterday to a charge of selling liquor without a license, and was fined \$150 and costs. Goto, a Japanese, was fined \$500 on the same charge, and Henry Kaialialili was assessed a similar amount.

Wladislav Trembinski, a "Russian," was arrested yesterday forenoon, and held for investigation in connection with the robbery of \$3,500 from Mrs. Nurkewich of Miller street. Mrs. Nurkewich found some of her missing money near her residence yesterday morning.

Senator Palmer B. Woods says that the statement that he turned in the call for the police wagon, which resulted in the arrest on Monday evening of the Chinese who broke the nose of the Hawaiian who refused to pay a bill, is incorrect, as he spent the evening at Waikiki, and was not downtown, consequently could not have turned in the alarm. The error occurred through the police making a mistake in the name of their informant.

(From Thursday's daily.)

A number of appeals from the District Court were filed yesterday.

Judge Estee made an order yesterday adjudging the C. F. Herrick Carriage Co. a bankrupt.

Mrs. E. K. Wilder received a cable yesterday from Miss Helen Wilder saying she had arrived at San Francisco safely.

A lot in Makiki, 5,000 square feet, was sold at auction yesterday by the Department of Public Works to Mrs. S. C. Allen for \$1850. The upset price was \$720.

Byron J. K. Baird yesterday filed an application for the issuance of letters of administration upon the estate of his father, the late J. C. Baird, United States Attorney.

Professor A. Koebel was a passenger on the Ventura for San Francisco where he has gone on a search for health. On his return from a two months' vacation he will go to Australia.

L. L. McCandless has filed a protest against granting Lualaba lands to J. M. Dowsett on the ground that he is not an American citizen. The matter has been referred to the Attorney-General by Supt. Cooper.

An Irishman named Hanlon delivered an offhand harangue on the Capitol steps yesterday morning in which he said that Liliuokalani was a great and good woman and that the palace should be returned to her for a residence.

The Senate committee has investigated the items referred to it pertaining to the Board of Health, and will make a report to the Senate today. The committee will recommend an allowance to the lepers of twenty-three pounds of palat instead of twenty-five as fixed by the House.

Miyama was put on trial yesterday before a jury in Federal court on a charge of importing women for purposes of prostitution. He is defended by J. W. Cathcart.

Subpoenas for twenty persons, in connection with the Turk case, were made out yesterday afternoon and will be served this afternoon, so Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth states.

Governor Dole yesterday pardoned Joaquin Silva, a Portuguese, who was convicted in the Circuit Court on February 5, 1903, of illicit distilling, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$250.

Secretary Carter is still overrun by Chinese who want the Chinese fund deposits. Yesterday he placed under arrest one man who was believed to be impersonating another in order to get the money. Carter believes that there have been a number of fraudulent applications by Chinese.

Supt. Cooper yesterday opened bids for a seven-ton and five-ton roller. They were as follows: Grimwood, Richardson & Holloway, \$3,200 and \$2,490, also \$2,887 and \$2,197, delivered in seventy days; W. E. Rowell, \$2,650 and \$2,050, delivered in five months; Henshaw, Buckley & Co., \$3,715 for seven-ton delivered in sixty days; Julius Schol & Co., \$2,393 and \$2,337.

CONSUMPTION which is the most dangerous and fatal disease, has as its first indication a persistent cough and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears is easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the disease which causes coughing. It always cures and cures quickly. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Smith & Schipper
138 Front Street,
New York

General Commission Merchants and Brokers in Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Cocoa, Cocoa Butter, Etc.
Agents of the Federal Sugar Refining Co. and publishers of the "Federal" Reporter.

Dyspepsia

What's the use of a good cook if there's a bad stomach—a stomach too weak properly to digest what is taken into it?

The owner of such a stomach experiences distress after eating, nausea between meals, and is troubled with belching and fits of nervous headache—he's dyspeptic and miserable.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia and have suffered almost everything. I have tried many different remedies, but could get no relief until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the use of this medicine I could eat without distress, and today I am as well as ever, but I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla on hand." Mrs. J. A. Crowell, Canajoharie, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
and Pills

Cure dyspepsia, strengthen and tone all the digestive organs, and build up the whole system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOK—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cook.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 21, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ask.
MERCANTILE				
O. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	90	90
L. E. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50	40	40
SUGAR				
Am. Sugar Ref.	5,000,000	20	20 1/2	20 1/2
Haw. Sugar Co.	1,000,000	100	95	95
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,000,000	100	95	95
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	95	95
Honolulu	700,000	100	105	105
Onohana	500,000	20	15	15
Kahuku	500,000	20	15	15
Kihikihi Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	50	45	45
Maunaloa	100,000	100	80	80
Koloa	100,000	100	80	80
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	95	95
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,000,000	100	95	95
Dokala	1,000,000	20	25	25
Olas Sugar Co., Ltd.	500,000	20	25	25
Olowalu	100,000	100	80	80
Paschall Sugar Plant.	5,000,000	50	45	45
Pacific	500,000	100	250	250
Pala	750,000	100	105	105
Pepee	750,000	100	105	105
Pepee	750,000	100	105	105
Waialua Agr. Co.	2,500,000	100	105	105
Waialua	2,500,000	100	47 1/2	50
Waikuku	2,500,000	100	50	50
Waianae	250,000	100	105	105
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	115	115
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	115	115
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	90	105
Haw. E. L. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100	75	80
Mutual Tel. Co.	1,000,000	100	97 1/2	100
O. E. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100	97 1/2	100
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.				95
Hilo E. C. 5 p. c.				
Hon. E. C. 5 p. c.				
Ewa P. & S. 5 p. c.			100	
O. E. & L. Co.			105	
W. E. & L. Co.			105	
Waialua Agr. Co.			100 1/2	
Kahuku 5 p. c.			100 1/2	
Pioneer Mill Co.			100	

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day	Month	Year	Time	Temp.	Wind	Force
May	21	1903	5 a.m.	68	SE	1-2
			8 a.m.	70	SE	1-2
			11 a.m.	72	SE	1-2
			2 p.m.	74	SE	1-2
			5 p.m.	72	SE	1-2
			8 p.m.	70	SE	1-2
			11 p.m.	68	SE	1-2

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is—0.6 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

			Moon phase and Sea.		Sun rise.		Sun set.		Low Tide		High Tide		High Tide		Hit of tide		High Tide		Days	
			Rise	Fall	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
			0.15	0.15	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	
Mon.	12	1903	20	11.12	1.31	11.41	4.56	5.34	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	
Tues.	12	1903	21	12.34	1.25	12.44	5.33	4.40	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	
Wed.	20	1903	22	1.18	1.25	1.37	5.33	4.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	
Thurs.	21	1903	23	1.50	1.27	1.58	5.33	4.23	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	
Fri.	22	1903	24	2.26	1.29	2.46	5.33	4.16	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	
Sat.	23	1903	25	3.00	1.31	3.21	5.33	4.09	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	

WAR ON MILK MEN

Vendors of Poor Milk Will Be Arrested.

(From Thursday's daily.)
A new war is to be inaugurated on milk dealers who sell watered or adulterated milk, by the Board of Health. When the report of Food Commissioner Shorey was read to the board yesterday, Mr. F. C. Smith called attention to some of the names of milk men who had been posted for years as selling bad milk. Executive Officer Pratt stated that Mr. Shorey was preparing to prosecute under the new law passed by the Legislature.

The list of dealers selling milk which was below standard was larger in April than for some months previously. Food Commissioner Shorey lists them as follows:

	Total Butter sold, fat.
S. Nobriga (2 samples).....	10.8 2.4
S. Nobriga (1 sample).....	10.9 2.4
Novo for A. Lopez (1 sample).....	11.1 3.0
V. Souza.....	11.1 2.7
V. Souza.....	10.9 3.1
V. Souza (3 samples).....	10.5 2.3
Tavares (1 sample).....	10.6 2.8
Kapena (1 sample).....	9.9 2.4
Jagite for Manoa Ranch (1 sample).....	11.0 3.0
Japanese for G. Holt.....	10.7 3.0
Japanese for G. Holt (2 samples).....	11.0 3.0
Marquis for Vivas.....	10.8 3.0
Marquis for Vivas (2 samples).....	11.0 3.1
A. Ludloff (1 sample).....	11.0 2.2
A. de Costa (1 sample).....	11.3 2.6
Owl Lunch Room (1 sample).....	11.0 2.6
Fashion Restaurant (1 sample).....	10.8 2.6
Private Complaint.....	11.0 2.0
Private Complaint (2 samples).....	10.2 1.5

BAD FOOD DESTROYED.

A considerable portion of the month was spent in work outside the laboratory: inspection of grocery stores, etc. The only food samples other than milk examined being one sample of cheese and one sample of chocolate candy, no adulteration being found, and eleven samples of miscellaneous canned groceries taken from auction rooms. In the latter case all were found to be more or less decomposed and the lot from which samples were taken, 510 tins in all, was condemned and destroyed. The collection included salmon, oysters, clams condensed milk, mushrooms and asparagus.

SELLING POISONS.

Many complaints having been made to me regarding the indiscriminate sale of such poisons as morphine and cocaine by Japanese druggists, I made some investigation of the matter and succeeded in making a purchase of cocaine hydrochlorate from Y. Ishii, Nuuanu street, the same being delivered to me without a poison label and without any inquiry being made as to use to be made of it or any registration of the sale.

My first intention in the matter was to make complaint for violation of Act 34, Session Laws 1898, sale of adulterated drug as described in Section 3 (a), but I found that Chapter 38, Penal Laws, was much more specific regarding the sale of poisons and thought it best to charge under that chapter. The defendant was fined \$250 and has appealed.

Work for other department of the government was as follows: One analysis of stomach contents for Police Department; ten tests of kerosene for flashing point and three tests of crude petroleum for flashing point for Department of Public Works.

A bill covering the amendments to the food and drug bill approved by the Board was passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor April 28th.

Respectfully,
E. C. SHOREY,
Food Commissioner.

BOTH HOUSES DO HARD WORK UPON APPROPRIATION.

(Continued from page 1.)
90851; commission on labor to Cotton Bros., \$5,594.71. Fernandez moved to strike out as no Legislature had ever authorized this expense.

Aylett argued that the wharf should be paid for, saying he would be delighted if there was sufficient money, so that all the water front could be purchased for the Territory, saying these were good investments, he favoring the item in the bill.

Paale asked for an amendment and urged the reduction of the amount.

Greenwell moved to amend by cutting the amount to \$100,447.97, saying instead of twenty-five per cent for the contractors he wanted only ten per cent.

The committee rose however and the House adjourned, though an effort was made to secure a recess.

IN THE SENATE.

Senator McCandless presented the report of the Special Committee on health items. The committee recommended the passage of the three items for segregation of lepers, as in the bill instead of in a lump sum. The patient

ration was recommended to be 23 pounds. A reduction in the item for Queen's Hospital from \$12,500 to \$10,000 was recommended, as was also a change in the item of \$1,800 for passenger subsidy to pay freight on parcels for lepers.

The passage of the item of \$5,000 for telephone system at the settlement was recommended with a proviso that it be made to connect with the wireless on Molokai. The report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

AFRAID OF THE HOUSE.

When the House expense bill was called up Senator Achi moved to defer consideration saying the Senate should go slow and find out about the House's action on the Senate bill. He said he wanted to be on the safe side of the fence and not permit the House to hold up the bill. "The way the business of this Legislature is going I am disgusted," said Achi.

Senator Woods remarked that if the House bill was passed at \$20,000 and no attempt at dictation made by the Senate there would be no more trouble.

BILL IS ILLEGAL.

Senator Baldwin said he had become convinced that the bill was illegally drawn and this was the opinion of both the Governor and Attorney General who contended that there should be a separate measure for unpaid bills of the last session, which should be itemized and go before the auditor. He claimed that the Legislature had no more right to pass a lump sum for unpaid bills of the previous session than for two years ago. Further the Legislature can not be considered to have been in continuous session, but this is a new session.

Senator Brown inquired about the legality of the appropriation for the special session of the Senate, and Baldwin replied that act was wrong also even though signed by the Governor.

Senator Baldwin stated further that the Governor would veto the bill as it was at present, and that the Attorney General would advise the auditor not to pay the bills when presented. He suggested that the best way was to itemize the unpaid bills and said he had spoken to members of the House in regard to the matter.

Senator Achi stated that the Senate in special session could not have passed an appropriation bill while the Legislature could have passed a bill for the payment of all its expenses at the regular session.

"Suppose we passed this bill over the Governor's veto," said Senator C. Brown, "could the Governor and Treasurer and Attorney General hold it up. That would be anarchy right away."

Senator Achi said that no law could be passed that is contrary to the Organic Act and that the treasurer could refuse to pay illegal bills.

"The only power on earth that can hold up the appropriation is the Supreme Court," Brown replied "and it cannot be done by any opinion of the Attorney General or the Governor. The only power that can set aside the law is the Supreme Court, the Legislature is supreme."

Achi replied that the attorney general could advise the treasurer not to pay and the action would be sustained by the Supreme Court.

Senator Baldwin said that Brown was right in saying that only the Supreme Court could set aside the law but that this would be a long process. He suggested that the quickest way to get the money was to pass a legal bill. Another objection to the bill was that it embraced two subjects, an appropriation for the present session and also one for the last session.

Brown said he would vote to postpone action for reasons of policy but not for anything suggested by Achi or Baldwin. He said he was right in that he didn't intend to back down for the Attorney General or Governor. "We have the only right to appropriate money," he said, "and we can decree in any way or manner that it shall be paid."

Senator Paris suggested that the easiest way to get the money was to pass a proper bill.

The motion to postpone consideration was carried and the Ways and Means Committee was instructed to confer with the Finance Committee of the House and ascertain the wishes of that body.

Upon motion of Senator Dickey an item of \$700 was inserted for incidentals of the Insurance department.

ENCOURAGING IMMIGRATION.

Senator Achi moved to increase the item of \$10,000 for advertising the resources of the islands to \$15,000, to include also the encouragement of emigration to Hawaii. He said the new immigration law was strict as to labor agents and that the government should undertake to bring in immigrants.

Senator Baldwin said that under the new law there could be no solicitation of labor, and that only Japanese could be brought here under existing conditions. He said the country was already filled with these people, a class of labor which he didn't consider desirable. He suggested that it would be better to bring different nationalities to the islands and said some of them were more desirable as immigrants.

The motion to increase to \$15,000 was carried.

MONEY FOR WHARVES.

Senator Baldwin called attention to the fact that no provision had been made for repairs to wharves in Honolulu, and Senator Achi moved to insert an item of \$25,000 for that purpose. On motion of McCandless it was increased to \$50,000 and carried.

On motion of Senator Baldwin the word "building" was stricken out of the appropriation for St. Louis fair, so that the money will not need to be spent for that purpose if some suitable exhibition place is obtained.

Senator Jaenbergs suggested that the agricultural appropriation be placed in a lump sum as desired by the commission, as the department was a new one and should not be hampered in its work. The motion was withdrawn and will be proposed again on third reading.

COOPER IS ORDERED TO GIVE UP WHARVES

Judge De Bolt Grants Writ of Mandamus Upon Application of Andrews.

Judge De Bolt issued an alternative writ of mandamus yesterday directing Hon. Henry E. Cooper, as Superintendent of Public Works, to deliver over to the Board of Public Institutions all wharves and buildings mentioned in the county act, or to appear and show cause on June 2 why this should not be done.

The writ was issued in the morning upon the application of Attorney General Andrews. The next move in the county test case will be the filing of a motion to quash the writ by Superintendent Cooper. G. A. Davis is his attorney. The points of illegality claimed by Cooper in his letter to the Governor will be set out in the motion, and it is expected to get a decision early enough to permit of the presentation of the appeal to the Supreme Court at the June session.

The writ of mandamus granted by Judge De Bolt, which contains also the substance of the petition, is as follows:

To Henry E. Cooper, Superintendent of Public Works.

Greetings:

I. Whereas it has been represented to me as Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit that Sanford B. Dole, Governor; Geo. R. Carter, Secretary; A. N. Kepoikai, Treasurer; J. H. Fisher, Auditor; A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Lorin Andrews, Attorney General, constitute the Board of Public Institutions of the Territory of Hawaii, provided for by the act known as "An Act providing for the Organization and Government of Counties and Districts, and the Management and Control of Public Works and Public Institutions therein," approved April 22, 1903, being Act 31 of the Session Laws of 1903.

That at all times hereinafter mentioned Henry E. Cooper, defendant above named, was the duly qualified and acting Superintendent of Public Works, and exercised the duties prescribed in Section 75 of the said Organic Act of the Territory of Hawaii.

That on the 22nd day of April, 1903, the said Governor of the Territory of Hawaii approved an act of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii entitled "An Act providing for the Organization and Government of Counties and Districts, and the Management and Control of Public Works and the Public Institutions therein," being Act 31 of the Session Laws of 1903.

That by said act, Sec. 380, the Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General of the Territory of Hawaii constitute and are known as the Board of Public Institutions.

That by Sec. 483 of said act it became

the duty of the said board, immediately after the passage of the said act, to organize, as prescribed therein, and that in accordance with the said act, Chapter 64, the said Board met and organized on May 1, 1903, in the office of the Governor of the Territory, at the Capitol in Honolulu.

That as soon as said board was organized, it became the duty of said board, under Sec. 484 of said County Act, to take control of all matters relative to harbors, wharves, pilots and towage, and all property used in connection therewith, and it became the duty of the Superintendent of Public Works to deliver the possession of all such property to the Territorial Board of Public Institutions. It likewise became the duty of said board, under Sec. 485, to assume the control, management and maintenance of the executive and judiciary buildings at Honolulu.

That on May 1, 1903, four of the said officers met at the Capitol in Honolulu and organized said board.

That at a regular meeting of said board held at the Capitol at Honolulu on Monday, May 4, 1903, there were present the Governor, Secretary, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General.

At said meeting the following motion was moved and seconded and carried by a unanimous vote:

"That the Superintendent of Public Works be notified that under Sections 484 and 485 of the County Act, the Board of Public Institutions assumes the control, management and maintenance of the harbors, wharves, pilots and towage, and of the executive and judiciary buildings from May 1st, and that the Superintendent of Public Works is hereby requested to deliver up the control and furnish this board with an inventory of all the property thereof, and also a list of the employees connected therewith."

That subsequent thereto on said date, said Geo. R. Carter being Secretary of the said board under Sec. 388 of the said County Act, demanded in writing from said defendant, Henry E. Cooper, as Superintendent of Public Works of the Territory of Hawaii, the possession and control of all matters relative to harbors, wharves, pilots and towage, and of all property used in connection therewith, and of the control, management and maintenance of the executive and judiciary buildings at Honolulu.

That at the time of the said demand the said Henry E. Cooper was then and is the Superintendent of Public Works, and has the control, management and maintenance of the property herein described.

That on May 5, 1903, the said Henry E. Cooper, as Superintendent of Public Works, refused to surrender to the said Board of Public Institutions the control of harbors, wharves, pilots or towage, or of any property connected therewith, or the management or maintenance of the executive or judiciary buildings at Honolulu, or any part of said buildings, and since refused and still refuses so to do.

That the said Henry E. Cooper now exercises the management, control and maintenance aforesaid.

NOW THEREFORE, I, J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the First Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, being willing that due and speedy justice be done to the petitioners in this behalf, command you that after the receipt of this writ, you do, without further excuse or delay, deliver up to the petitioners, as constituting the Board of Public Institutions, the control of all matters relative to harbors, wharves, pilots and towage, and of all property used in connection therewith, and also the control, management and maintenance of the executive and judiciary buildings at Honolulu, as prayed for in the petition in this cause, or that you do show cause why you should not do so before me at the Court House in Honolulu on the 2nd day of June, 1903, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Herein fail not at your peril, and have then and there this writ.

Witness, the First Judge of the First Circuit Court this 21st day of May, A. D. 1903.

J. T. DE BOLT,
First Judge of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

PEARL HARBOR CASE MAY BE SETTLED WITHOUT LAWSUITS

Negotiations Have Been in Progress for Some Time and Now Await the Arrival of Commander Pond—May Settle at \$90,000.

Negotiations are again in progress for the settlement of the Pearl Harbor naval station site dispute without further recourse to the courts. Assistant United States Attorney Dunne on behalf of the Navy Department and Judge Silliman for the Honolulu Plantation Co. have been discussing the terms of a possible compromise for several days, but it is not likely that any definite agreement will be made until after the arrival of Commander Pond, who is expected on the Sonoma today.

Commander Pond is on his way to Midway Island where he will accompany the Ironclads on her trip to look into cable and lighthouse matters. The Ironclads, however, does not sail until the 29th of this month and so there will be over a week to conduct the negotiations which may lead up to a final settlement of the naval site dispute.

This is not the first time that there have been negotiations looking towards an amicable settlement to the title of Pearl Harbor lands. Previous attempts were made to compromise with both the Bishop Estate and the Honolulu Plantation Co. for their rights in the land desired by the government, but not with success. Other owners of small interests in the land accepted the terms of the government, among them being the Oahu Railway, the John H. Estate and W. G. Irwin. None of these people, however, had much at stake, the greater part of the land at Ford Island and Pearl Harbor belonging to the Bishop Estate in fee simple and the Honolulu Plantation Co. holding long leases upon it.

The Bishop Estate would not accept the low valuation placed upon the island by the navy experts and the case was fought out in court with the result that a jury awarded \$48,000 which was not acceptable to the owners. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco but this was withdrawn and the Bishop Estate has already been paid the amount of the judgment.

A jury in the United States Court fixed the value of the Honolulu Plantation leases at \$105,000 which the government refused to accept, claiming it to be excessive and out of all proportion to the value of the leases. Then Judge Estee took the matter out of the jury's hands and fixed the valuation at \$105,000 conditional upon its acceptance by the defendant. When the Honolulu Plantation Co. refused this valuation the court granted a new trial, but the result was no better as far as the Navy Department was concerned for the jury fixed the valuation at \$105,000. From

this an appeal was taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals, though in the meantime Admiral Merry had reached an agreement with the plantation. The terms of this compromise were never made public, but it is understood that the price agreed upon was about \$90,000 and the grant of certain conditions to the plantation as to the use of wharves, waterfront, etc. The compromise, though approved here, by Admiral Merry and Acting United States Attorney Dunne was not accepted at Washington by the Navy Department.

The objections were to the giving of certain privileges to the Honolulu Plantation though the valuation was accepted as satisfactory. The main obstacle in the way of approval was the then pending appeal in the Bishop Estate case which first would have to be settled, and as there was no time to be gained by accepting the compromise, it was rejected by the Secretary of the Navy.

The withdrawal of the appeal in the Bishop Estate case, which involved the title to the fee, and the reversal of the judgment of Judge Estee in the Honolulu case has opened the way to further negotiations for the amicable settlement of the whole matter. The appellate court has upheld the doctrine of the defendant's right to a jury trial, and the United States officials, here at least, are convinced that no jury could be obtained in Hawaii which would reduce the valuation of the case land leaseholds below the \$100,000 mark. The case might be transferred to another circuit perhaps, but this would greatly increase the cost of the trials as both witnesses and attorneys would have to go at least as far as San Francisco.

The negotiations for a settlement have been in progress for some time, but at a standstill now to await the arrival of Commander Pond. Captain Pond virtually conducted all the negotiations on behalf of the government previously acting for Admiral Merry. He has made a survey of the land in question and is probably better acquainted with the property than any other man in the service of the Navy Department. For this reason it is probable that negotiations will be carried forward by him on behalf of the United States.

What progress has been made so far in the negotiations is kept secret, though from the former agreement it would not be surprising if the Honolulu Plantation Co. received in the neighborhood of \$90,000 with some curtailment of the privileges previously asked

MRS. GERTZ ON NEW TACK

Is Willing To Be Lenient With Magoon.

Ordinary rulings of law do not satisfy Mrs. Anna Gertz, the woman who has been keeping the courts busy for several years in attempting to get them to correct wrongs she alleges that she has suffered at the hands of J. Alfred Magoon. Every attorney, and every Judge in Honolulu has told her that she is not entitled to legal redress but Mrs. Gertz is not the sort of woman that despairs at such rebuffs. Last term the Supreme Court finally decided that she was in the wrong, but she immediately came forward with a motion for rehearing. This the Supreme Court also denied this week, and yesterday Mrs. Gertz was to the front with a petition for a writ of mandamus directed at everyone in general and Magoon in particular. She approached Geo. Lucas, the clerk, and asked him to file the document in the Supreme Court. Lucas demurred but Mrs. Gertz insisted and began to quote the law which provided for such a proceeding so Lucas wilted and took the paper from her hands.

Among other things Mrs. Gertz says in her petition:

"That it seems defendant J. A. Magoon knows he is a powerful man and is entitled to all the false oaths he pleases, a poor man would not have gone through all the courts being accused of perjury he would be indicted by the grand jury and by the jury trial the sentence would be twenty years imprisonment at hard labor."

Mrs. Gertz also goes for Miss Dorothea Lamb, now Mrs. Emerson, for buying the property and says she is another fraud.

She adds: "That petitioner's attorney, Mr. Russell, refused to appeal or do anything and leaving petitioner to her fate, she appealed to Attorney-General Dole, to Acting Governor Cooper, to Attorney-General Knox and lastly to President Roosevelt all which advised her must be fought out in the Territory courts except Attorney-General Dole who said he had no time to arrest J. A. Magoon or look into the charges of fraud, robbery and perjury."

She says also no one was allowed to look into the "robber business" and that any rascal would swear false when he can make thousands of dollars. "But why is such a rascal protected by the government and judges? May be it shall be the fate of petitioner, as her mother and mother's sister also were robbed of a great fortune after the death of their parents about 1834, as she said her brother and lawyers deprived them of most of their part. The courts were bad then."

Mrs. Gertz charges all the attorneys and judges in the Territory with divers illegal things and then says: "In summing up all the different charges against different parties the Hon. Chief Justice will come to the same conclusion, that a conspiracy existed to destroy Gertz business and rob his real estate, it seems that a league is in existence and J. A. Magoon seems only hired to play the Satan and take away whatever they want, and it seems that the oath of the league is more obeyed as the official oath."

"If it was not so, how could the judges do such wrongs and violate their judgeships?"

Mrs. Gertz closes her application for mandamus with a request that Magoon be ordered to collect all the deeds and release the mortgages, and says:

"Your petitioner is not able to put the demands in a better, shorter shape, as the time does not allow an overwriting and your petitioner feels sick from so much writing, and therefore the last pages are badly written."

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GUARD OFFICERS MUST BE ELECTED

National Guard officers for the next three years must be elected this month in nearly all of the companies. Some of the companies have already elected captains, but junior officers are still to be chosen.

The following order was posted at headquarters yesterday:

Honolulu, Hawaii, May 20th, 1903.
General Orders No. 32.

In pursuance of General Orders No. 6 elections for officers to serve for a period of three years, will be held in Companies "E," "C," "E," "F," "G," and "H," of the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii.

On Tuesday, May 26th, 1903, at 7:30 p. m.

Company "E"—One Captain, one Second Lieutenant, Captain John Schaefer, presiding.

Company "F"—One Captain, one First Lieutenant and one Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant Merle M. Johnson, presiding.

Company "H"—One Captain, one First Lieutenant and one Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant Clifton H. Tracy, presiding.

On Wednesday, May 27th, 1903, at 7:30 p. m.

Company "B"—One Captain, one First Lieutenant and one Second Lieutenant, Captain John Schaefer, presiding.

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The commanders of the above companies will assemble their companies at the time and place above ordered. Fatigue uniforms and side-arms.

By order of Col. Jones.
(Signed) JOHN SCHAEFER,
Captain and Adjutant.

JAP STABBED HEAD LUNA

Otamatsu Funukuru, a Japanese laborer at Waimanalo plantation, stabbed head luna John Chalmers on Wednesday, luckily inflicting only a slight wound. The trouble came through Chalmers ordering the Jap to leave the plantation on the ground that he was a worthless fellow, did not work and was drunk most of the time. The Jap said to work only two or three days a week. Shortly after the noon hour he asked the Jap why he had not left the plantation, but the Jap made no reply. Chalmers then struck him. It is reported, and the man retaliated by plunging the blade of his knife into Chalmers' arm. The Jap then fled. He was not captured yesterday, although the police are scouring the country about the plantation.

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Marine Insurance

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR SUGAR CROP

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammoniates it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

NITRATE OF SODA

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.
12-16 John St., New York,
U. S. A.

MEMORIAL FOR NATIONAL GUARD

The members of the National Guard in Honolulu will attend memorial services next Sunday in Kawaiahao church. Memorial Day services are held annually in that church a week previous to May 30th and the orders for the National Guard were posted yesterday as follows:

Honolulu, Hawaii, May 20th, 1903.

General Orders No. 32.

The officers of the Regiment will assemble at these Headquarters on Sunday, the 24th inst., at the hour of 9:30 a. m.

Uniform—Fatigue, blue trousers and white gloves.

By order of Col. Jones,
(Signed) JOHN SCHAEFER,
Captain and Adjutant.

IT IS DIFFERENT NOW.

Once upon a time students of medicine held the notion that there were as many different diseases as the body has organs and parts; every one of these ailments requiring a different treatment. So stupid a mistake could lead only to miserable failures. For the fact is, the body is a single machine; and what concerns one part of it concerns, more or less closely, all the rest. Thus we see how it happens that one remedy, or mode of treatment, may relieve and cure a variety of complaints,—or what may appear like a variety, but are really various forms or outcroppings of the same cause. Take, for example, Anemia, Scrofula, Poverty of Blood, General Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Diseases, etc.—a formidable array indeed they look to be; yet WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION quickly abates the worst of such cases, and absolutely cures many which have been abandoned as hopeless. The reasons are: its power over the digestive and assimilating process, its action in expelling impurities from the blood, and its consequent ability to vitalize and rebuild the whole structure. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is precisely what it is said to be, and has won the confidence of the public on that basis. Dr. Thos. Hunt Straky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." Every dose effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by all chemists the world over.

HOW THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA IS PROGRESSING

**Predictions of Evil and What Came of Them.
Surplus in the Treasury and Industrial
Matters Looking Up.**

HAVANA, May 7.—It is now twelve months since the island of Cuba started in business on its own account as a nominally independent and self-governing republic. On May 20, 1902, it emerged from the control of a semi-military administration, virtually autocratic in its methods, to essay a new political life under untried and inexperienced leaders. Assertions of Cuban incapacity for self-government had been frequently made by Americans, both official and civilian. Predictions of early if not of immediate disaster to the new organization had been equally frequent. The assertions and the predictions have been alike confounded. Governmentally, the island has shown no retrogression. Many assert that the new regime has been an improvement upon its predecessor. Peace and order have prevailed, with the single exception of a speedily suppressed labor strike in the city of Havana. Public work, sanitation and educational processes have been maintained. The national treasury has accumulated a surplus of some \$2,000,000, in addition to the \$50,000 left by the former administration. Viewed broadly, the productive industries of the island show a measure of improvement. While the island is really in a much less prosperous and satisfactory condition financially and industrially than many have recently asserted it to be, the Cuban record for the past eleven months commands the respect and approval of all right-minded Americans.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITION.

Another point is to be noticed. The present industrial situation in the island requires some explanation. A general misunderstanding has followed a general lack of adequate information concerning Cuba's industrial and commercial condition. A year ago it was asserted that the island was confronted with the menace of widespread industrial disaster. The President of the United States had urged, and continued to urge, the "vital need" of American tariff concessions to the products of the island. The Secretary of War in his report had stopped little short of a prediction of anarchy in Cuba unless something were done for the relief of the island's industries. The Military Governor declared that a continuance of the existing tariff meant the utter ruin of the great industries on which the people of the island depend. The press of the United States, with few and insignificant exceptions, echoed these expressions. But the American Congress was obdurate and nothing was done. None of these predictions of disaster was fulfilled, and Cuba actually stands, at this immediate time, in better place than she did a year ago.

THE CUBAN CHARACTER.

The factors which have influenced this situation, and which have brought about the present condition, are of two kinds. One of these may be called moral, while the other is distinctly material. Beneath all the froth and fume which appear on the surface of Cuban life, and the volatile excitability which too many hold to be the dominant Cuban characteristic, there runs a strong undercurrent of patient endurance and a persistent tenacity of purpose and aspiration. The long years of Cuban submission to Spanish exaction have been counted as evidence of weakness and unworthiness of character. They were rather a time of passive resistance and protest, marked with periods of open revolt. Resistance and protest assumed the form of open and prolonged rebellion in the Ten Years' War (1868-78), when there was hardly less of ground for American intervention than there was when that intervention came, twenty years later. Revolution came again in 1895, and had lasted for more than three years before the American Congress passed the joint resolution of April, 1898. For nearly a hundred years Cuba has clung tenaciously to her ambition for a broader and fuller life. At times she has struggled. At all times she has endured, maintaining her purpose.

Cuba has seen periods of abundant prosperity, but industrial distress is no stranger in her experience. These times of distress have even called out another strongly marked trait in Cuban character. That is their charity and mutual helpfulness. In days of need, those who have help those who have not. They lend and they give. They stand together and battle through days of stress as a body rather than as individual units in a suffering and struggling mass. Along with this there is a hopefulness of spirit. The deprecated and ridiculed doctrine of "manana" is not without its redeeming feature. It may involve, and does involve, procrastination, but it also involves an anticipation of and a belief in a day of better things. It may rain today, but the sun will surely shine manana. The word does not exclusively mean as many suppose, "tomorrow." It is also "morning," as tardy is "afternoon," and is often used in the sense of our "some day." It conveys the sense of hopeful anticipation as well as the evidence of postponement.

Personal and national pride and a sense of responsibility also operate forcefully upon Cuban mind and action. Charged as they so often have been, with incapacity for self-government, and with political likeness to certain other nations of Latin-America, their pride appears with purpose to demonstrate the falsity of both charge and parallel. A sense of responsibility will often turn the most blatant of ultraradicals into the quietest of conservatives.

These, then, may be set down as the moral factors in Cuba's disappointment of predictions which were pessimistic, though they may have been entirely honest and seemingly fully justified. They are the unknown factors in all Cuban economic equations. The precise influence of patient endurance, persistent tenacity, charity and mutual helpfulness, hopeful anticipation of better days, personal and national pride, and the effect of a sense of responsibility, are not to be easily measured as an operative force in Cuban affairs. Again and again they have carried the island through the slough of despond and brought her up smiling upon the other side.

THE SUGAR FACTOR.

Besides these, there have appeared factors of a more material and tangible nature. Yet, without the moral features which lay behind them, these would hardly have served to avert the danger which threatened the island in the spring and summer of 1902. The most important of the material influences was, doubtless, the general stiffening of the market prices of sugar. This was due, chiefly, to the action of the Brussels Conference, which provided for the abolition, in September of this year, of the European system of bounties and special legislation affecting the beet sugar industry of the Continent. European beet sugar, aided by artificial systems, had left the United States as the only possible outlet for the Cuban product. Cuba was at the mercy of the American tariff. European quotations plus the American tariff left the price of sugar in the American market at a figure which meant an actual loss to Cuban producers. The increase in price in Europe, anticipating the conditions to be established as a result of the Brussels Conference, was followed by a corresponding increase in the American market, although manipulation of that market has, for a time, destroyed the customary parity between New York and Hamburg.

While the enhancement of prices has been far from sufficient to insure a general prosperity for the Cuban industry, it was enough to promise a small margin of profit to a few advantageously located plantations, and to enable some others to produce without disastrous loss. Factors and money lenders once more opened their check books, and planters of fair financial standing have been able to secure advances which enabled them to make their crop. The grinding season is now well toward its conclusion. Most unfortunately, the various hopes by which the Cubans have been buoyed up during the crop-making season are sorely shattered. Prices are disastrously low, the crop is less than was anticipated, and any possible advantage from reciprocity with the United States has been denied them. The market is glutted with the offerings of planters who must sell in order to meet their obligations, incurred for the making of the crop, and a distinct buyer's market exists to the measureless detriment of the Cuban industry. A few of the most favorably located estates may come out with a narrow margin of profit. A few will escape without ruinous loss. Many will be staggered, and some must fail.

IMPORTS MAINTAINED.

An unlooked for influence in the Cuban situation has been the maintenance of the island's imports. Had these fallen off, as many of the leading merchants and bankers of the island confidently expected, the Government's revenues would have fallen off to a point of serious embarrassment to the administration. The inevitable result of that would have been a grave commercial depression resulting from widespread doubt of governmental stability. Tense financial stringency would have been equally inevitable, with financial panic a strong probability. In connection with this, it is of important interest to note the fact that Cuba's imports for the last four years since the date of American occupation, have remained practically fixed in the close vicinity of \$66,000,000 per year. Cuban exports, within that time, have increased materially, nearly fifty per cent. This increase is due to individual energy and enterprise, and is in no way attributable to governmental assistance, either Cuban or American. The fixity of imports, in the face of an increasing export trade, invites investigation and explanation. Upon no ground can it be reasonably accounted for except that of an assumption that some \$65,000,000 per year represents the minimum of Cuba's imperative import needs in a time of general prostration and industrial distress. But the maintenance of even this volume of imports has unquestionably tended to steady the entire situation.

Another factor appears in the item of the investment of foreign capital, principally American. There have been many purchases of land tracts, large and small, for development, for investment and for speculation. The Cuba Railway Company has paid large amounts for labor, for land, and for local supplies. Smaller enterprises of

various kinds have added their dollars by hundreds and by thousands. The total has made a very considerable sum of ready cash which has been distributed directly to the people of the country.

The unexpected continuance of the insular revenues at their former point has enabled the Government to increase the number of the Rural Guard, to continue the force employed in sanitary processes, to maintain the former number of teachers in public schools, and to expend various sums in labor-employing public improvements, such as the improvement of public parks and the westward extension of the Malecon in Havana. All these enterprises, public and private, have played their part in averting a general disaster.

The weak point in the last four years of Cuban experience has been the failure of the American authorities to foster and to further the industries of the island, to establish the Cuban people in that economic prosperity which is the basis of all successful government. The strong point of that experience has been the commendable efforts of a poverty-stricken people, inhabiting a land devastated by the three years of war, to reestablish their destroyed industries, and, as well, their patience under adversity, their pluck, their industry, their charity toward each other and their mutual helpfulness. To them and not to the United States there belongs the credit for the averting of the predicted disaster. The special pity of it all is that the past year has cost the United States a distinct loss to Cuban confidence and respect. They turned to their supposed friends and guardians in their hours of trouble and encountered a closed door, from behind which there came declarations of friendly concern, but no dollars and no helping hand.

Cuban administration has been, thus far, chiefly notable for its mastery inactivity. In that which some are disposed to condemn, lies, properly, the key to their success. There has been no plunging. In a most commendable fashion, the Cubans have cut their garment according to their cloth. Financially, their handling of their affairs has been vastly better and wiser than was that of Gen. Wood. Their revenues have not varied widely from those of the American official. Their necessary expenses have been greater than his. They have been obliged to maintain their executive and legislative departments, President, Cabinet and Congress. Diplomatic and consular services have been maintained. These did not exist under the Government of intervention. Notwithstanding all this, a comparative statement shows strongly in favor of the Cuban Administration. During his control of Cuban affairs, Gen. Wood overspent his revenues by some \$1,400,000. This he drew from a balance of some \$1,900,000 left in the treasury by his predecessor, Gen. John R. Brooke. The sum which Gen. Wood turned over to the new Government (about \$500,000) was what remained of the Brooke surplus after Gen. Wood had drawn upon it to the extent above stated. On April 1, 1903, after the payment of all current expenses, the Cuban treasury showed a surplus of \$2,638,000.

Politically, the Cuban situation is somewhat confused, though not injuriously so. Political parties exist and their names appear in political activities. But there is little or nothing which constitutes a well-defined issue. To some extent, the Platt Amendment has figured as an issue, a radical element opposing its ratification and a conservative element advising or urging its confirmation, though the division is not made strictly along party lines. Other questions, such as the national loan and the payment of the army, and the approval or disapproval of a reciprocity treaty with the United States, stand in a similarly vague political position. President Estrada Palma has amply justified his election to the leadership of his people. Some friction has been inevitable between the two houses of legislation, and between the legislature and the executive. But it is not for the American people to criticize the Cubans for that.

Industrially, the island is showing a slow but steady improvement so far as the great mass of the people are concerned. Their patient industry is bearing fruit in increased domestic comforts, although the life of the majority of Cuba's peasantry, even as it is today, would be regarded by Americans as barely removed from a pitiable and abject poverty. Small farmers compose a notable percentage of the population of the island. The census of 1899 shows upward of 50,000 of these farmers whose holdings, either owned or rented, are under fifteen acres in extent. It is the large planters who have been and who are now most heavily hit by the industrial conditions. These are comparatively few in number, but the fact that each of them is a possible employer of anywhere from 500 to 2,500 hands, for their field operations, makes their reasonable prosperity a matter of incalculable importance to the welfare of the island, and makes their misfortune a danger to all. Many, probably most of these, at the time of the American occupation, were little better than bankrupt. They have borrowed money upon such terms as they could for a reestablishment of their devastated fields and their damaged or destroyed machinery, and have held on in the hope of conditions which would operate for their salvation. The hoped for relief has not yet come, and the outlook for these planters and their many thousands of dependants is not notably encouraging.

The future of the island and its Government may not be predicted with safety beyond the fact that any armed revolution, any warlike insurrection, is quite as improbable in Cuba as it is in any State in the American Union. Political peace and governmental stability depend there, as they do in all countries, primarily upon reasonable industrial prosperity. Poverty means discontent and political unrest in Cuba, as it does in England, France, and the United States. A hungry people will be dissatisfied with a government which is, as a system of government, ideal. A highly prosperous or a reasonably prosperous people will about its approval of its existing administration, just as do the people of the United States.

It would be supreme folly for any annexation element in this country to seek to advance its aims by forcing the Cubans into a poverty from which there appeared no relief except through political union with the United States. Cubans may be led but they cannot be

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-affected infants and children and the comfort of worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. Africa Depot: LEITCH, LTD., Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Boston, U. S. A. Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

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PRIMO LAGER BEER

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THE Official and Commercial Record

ISSUED MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS BY THE Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd.

VON HOLT BLOCK, KING ST.

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driven. A snailpail, which is easily aroused, that an effort was being made to coerce them would call out a persistent stubbornness little short of impossible to overcome. A generous and liberal attitude toward them is the only course of wisdom for this country. "Poor people make poor neighbors."

They also make poor customers. Cuba's prosperity depends on the people of the United States. According to the measure of our commercial liberality will stand the measure of her prosperity. According to the measure of her prosperity will stand the measure of her return for benefits conferred upon her.



Tuesday, May 19.
O. S. Ventura, Hayward, from the Colonies, at 7:30 a. m.

Wednesday, May 20.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports, at 6 a. m.
Am. bkt. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, 13 days from San Francisco, at 7 a. m.

Thursday, May 21.
A. H. S. S. Nebraskan, Green, from Kahului, at 7 a. m.
Am. schr. Golden Shore, Rasmussen, 54 days from Newcastle, for Hilo, at anchorage.
Am. bkt. Kohala, Dedrick, 62 days from Newcastle for Elele, at anchorage.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kauai ports, at 8:45 a. m.
Br. stmr. Yeddo, Baird, 22 days from Newcastle, off port at 10 a. m.
Am. bk. Alden Besse, Kissel, 15 days from San Francisco, at 8 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, May 19.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, W. Bennett, for Koolau ports, at 7 a. m.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at 12 m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Lahaina, Maiala, Kona and Kau ports, at 12 m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Elele, Hanalei and Ahukini, at 5 p. m.

O. S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for San Francisco, at 5:50 p. m.
Stmr. Helene, Nicholson, for Paahoa, Kure, Kure, Oahu, Laupahoehoe, and Paia, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pedersen, for Lahaina, Keaukapili, Honokaa and Kurehale, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Kawaihine, for Koolau ports, 5 p. m.

Schr. Ada, for Puuloa, 5 p. m.
Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Kahului, 5 p. m.
Schr. Eolipse, Townsend, for Maui ports, 5 p. m.

Wednesday, May 20.
Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Punahele, at 8 a. m.

Am. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, for San Francisco, at 11 a. m.
Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports, at 5 p. m.

Thursday, May 21.
Br. sp. Glencairn, Wright, for Portland, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Elele, Hanalei, Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha; mail and passengers only for Nawiliwili and Koloa, at 5 p. m.
Br. stmr. Yeddo, Baird, from the port for San Francisco, at 11 a. m.

Am. bkt. Hawaii, McLeod, for Elele, p. m.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Elele, p. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per stmr. Kauai, from Nawiliwili, May 20—Chas. Kuacklak, Mr. Springston, W. Mann, A. V. Peters, Thos. Bowman, Tee Lung, M. V. Silva, S. W. Wilcox, H. Froehlich, Mr. Lindermann, W. B. Macdonald, Father Adelbert, and 70 deck.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For Maui, Kona and Kau ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, May 19—Lucy M. Kaelemakule, W. H. G. Arneemann, Miss Ackerman, J. S. K. Cunningham, Judge Edgins, Miss Ackerman, E. E. Conant, W. F. Scott, A. Cockburn and wife, Miss Wrenn, Mr. Wrenn, W. F. Drake, Mrs. Geo. Clark, Dr. A. M. Atherton, Julian Greenwell, Sing Kee, Wong Wai, Wing Kye, James Edwards. For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, May 19—L. H. Bricker, Mr. von Arnwaldt, Miss Mary Dehane, D. Woodward, F. H. Hayselden, Miss R. Hayselden, J. H. Morrison, Keonle Kal, Mrs. Tee Bew and two children, F. L. Stanley, W. G. Walker, R. D. Mead, Mrs. C. Baker and child, D. L. Van Dine, F. E. Richardson, C. P. Benton, L. M. Vettesen, wife and two children, Miss Barber, W. H. Hayselden, F. H. Hayselden, D. K. Hayselden, Mrs. J. L. Richardson, L. M. Whitehouse and wife, Miss Clara Wright.

For Maui ports per stmr. Claudine, May 19—W. Protenhauer, S. A. D. Jones, M. Lorenz, D. Kruse, Hans Lubling, Mrs. Moses, Mrs. A. Akau, J. Shand, D. H. Lewis, Tong Young, wife and child, Master A. Ambrose, Mrs. B. Kaitheia.

For San Francisco per bk. Andrew Welch, May 20—Mrs. W. Thompson, Miss Louise Miller, G. J. Schoening and grandson W. W. Ord, W. R. Henderson, Robt. Lewis, Mrs. Robt. Lewis, J. J. Donnelly, Ralph Huntington.

Newcastle Boats Coming.

The bark Parosca, which 1903 tons of Seaham coal sailed from Newcastle for Honolulu on April 21. The schooner James Tait for Honolulu on April 21, with 1887 tons of Pacific cooperative coal. The bark Kilrattle for Honolulu on April 22 with 2824 tons of Seaham coal. The ship Theresia for Honolulu on April 22 with 2423 tons. The schooner, coal schooner Honolulu for Kahului with 842 tons of Seaham coal.

Shipping Notes.

The British ship Glencairn sailed for Portland yesterday morning.

The bark Nuanuu finished loading yesterday and will sail on Saturday for Delaware Breakwater.

BRUISES, WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS need an antiseptic dressing. Chamberlain's Pain Balm answers this purpose to perfection. It is a liniment of wonderful healing power. One application gives relief. It is All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson Smith & Co. Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

THE OLD RELIABLE



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

IROQUOIS MAY BE DELAYED

Although Commander Pond, Ensign Stitt and Midshipman Arwine will arrive in the Sonoma due from San Francisco today, the U. S. Tug Iroquois may not sail for Midway Island until June 1, instead of May 23 as originally planned. The coming of the battleship Wisconsin due to arrive here on May 27 from Bremerton will bring officers who have been ordered upon a general court-martial to try a prisoner now held at the Naval Station. Captain Rodman's orders were to have the man tried before this court, and this being the case he construes this order to mean that he remain at the Station until the conclusion of the trial. Captain Rodman is also to place his recruits on the Wisconsin. The Iroquois is to assist in buoying the cable when it is landed at Midway Island.

STAND IN LINE FOR LABORERS

(Continued from page 1.)

Hawaii, to stipulate in all specifications, contracts, and under all conditions requiring labor that only citizen, or eligible to become citizen, labor shall be employed on Federal work; and to instruct, in case positive inability exists in securing skilled labor only, alien unskilled labor may be temporarily substituted under some suitable designated authority, with authorization and record for each case.

FAVORS FIELD LABOR.

The second letter, which has to do with the feeling of the Exchange on the general subject of Chinese field labor reads thus:

The Builders and Traders Exchange of this city is an organization of employees of labor and dealers in materials.

We take the position American civilization and social standards must be sustained in all possible avenues.

The entire capital of the Territory of Hawaii is directly or indirectly invested in the production of sugar, or dependent thereon.

This capital cannot be destroyed or transferred into other industries without extreme consequences to the population.

The white man cannot, and could not, not labor in the cane fields. Unskilled agricultural labor is practically abandoned to the Oriental.

An effort to induce Congress to grant the Territory of Hawaii the privilege of importing Chinese for use as unskilled field and agricultural labor only for stated periods and subsequent deportation would receive the endorsement and support of the Exchange.

Such employment betters the condition of the Chinese and they occupy a place in commercial economy the white man cannot occupy.

The Oriental absolutely and intelligently embracing American civilization, patriotism education, social requirements and plane of living has no advantage over the white man in the higher occupations.

Adherence to Oriental standards gives the destructive power.

Prejudice, hatred race preference has no influence in our conclusions.

Attest J. D. AVERY, Secretary.

Attached to each letter is the statement of the fact that it was approved by the Exchange, which carries also the certification of the Secretary. To carry out these conditions after each letter was read the proper motion was passed and the letters made absolutely official. There was no dissenting vote in either case.

L. E. Pinkham was appointed a Committee of one to secure the certified copy of the labor law to forward to Commissioner Sargent.

An amendment to the by laws fixing the initiation fee at \$1 until there are 100 members and the dues at \$3 a quarter was adopted.

The Secretary was authorized to ask every person who is preparing to build to have a clause put in the contract, calling for the employment of none but citizen labor and to keep a list of all persons who consent to the conditions.

Chairman Pinkham for the legislative committee announced that the labor law had been passed but the plumbing and building laws failed.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Pinkham, Hattis and Bowler was named to prepare and present a memorial in the name of the Exchange in the memory of the late S. C. Allen.

The bark Nuanuu will be ready to proceed to Delaware Breakwater on Monday.

THE OUTLOOK FOR COFFEE GROWERS IS IMPROVING

The Waianae Company Expects to Market Its Crop At a Good Price—Pineapples That Pay and Limes for Export.

"When I say that the future of Hawaiian coffee is better than ever before, I am making no rash statement," said W. H. Hoogs yesterday. Mr. Hoogs is connected with one of the largest coffee plantations on Oahu, a fine piece of land at Waianae, where 130,000 coffee trees are bearing.

"I consider that the coffee raisers have a better show today for the sale of their product than at any time before. There is a demand for Hawaiian coffee on the mainland, and people have become accustomed to the various brands from the Islands. The condition of the market here is much different to what it was a few years ago. There are not so many persons engaged in production now as formerly, and this fact alone indicates that those who stick to the industry will reap the reward that comes from sticktoitiveness.

"I believe that we are going to have a top-notch price for our coffee this year. There is every indication that the price will be much higher. We have been engaged in the business now for ten years, and at no other time has the outlook seemed more hopeful. When I speak of a top-notch price I am not considering the possibility of a bounty helping us out.

"Our coffee is looking fine, and the 130,000 trees are in a flourishing condition. We are raising pineapples there and these have given us a good profit. There is ample opportunity in that section for the small farmer to make a success of his calling.

"Then we have limes. We will not take off a crop this year, but next year we expect to have a quantity that will perhaps enable us to export. Our limes, too, are fine specimens. Why, just at present they are selling limes in town at a cent apiece, and most of them are green. We can afford to sell them next year at a quarter of a cent apiece and make good money."

James H. Boyd said, in connection with Mr. Hoogs's plantation, that before it was cultivated it seemed to be land that was good for nothing. Persistent cultivation had proven that the soil was as rich as could be found anywhere, and that there was more of the same land in the vicinity that could be put to the same good use.

"The small farmer idea is a good one," said Mr. Boyd, "but the small farmer, the one who comes here from the mainland to engage in farming, needs other help than that derived from his own capital. A man who comes here with \$1,000 \$1,500, or even \$2,000, finds that he must put most of it into his enterprise at the start. The cost of his home, necessary sheds, fencing, heavy cost of first cultivation, extra labor, horses, mules, and cows soon eat into his capital and he finds that he has nothing to live on after the first six months. Such a farmer, a bona fide settler who has shown his good intention to cultivate his land, should have support, and, I believe, from the government from which he obtains his land. If the government would borrow money for this specific purpose at 6 per cent and loan it out to these farmers, say at 6 1-2 per cent, the settlers could well afford to borrow money. Their crops of pineapples, limes, and other products of small farming would yield enough for them to pay off the money thus borrowed and give them their land unincumbered in three or four years time.

"This method of fostering the small farming industry would advertise this country far and wide and bring bona fide settlers without a doubt."

HERMAN COMING TO HONOLULU

Captain James Brown, the pugacious skipper of the treasure schooner Herman, which was tied up at Sydney for various debts which were claimed against the master, may shortly visit Honolulu again en route to San Francisco. Captain Brown stated recently in Sydney that it was his intention immediately upon the release of his vessel to return to San Francisco via Honolulu, with the object of forming another expedition to recover if possible, the alleged hidden wealth which he says lies buried on a small island in the South Seas, known only to himself. He stated that as a result of the equity proceedings brought against him in Sydney he had withdrawn from the first syndicate organized in San Francisco. This syndicate bought the Herman and Captain Brown bought all interests in that syndicate so that he now claims to be master of the situation. Captain Brown strongly avers that in time he will proceed direct to the treasure-island and bring back many boxes of Spanish doubloons pieces of eight and jewels rich and rare. The realm of romance in this regard would then be removed from the Spanish main to the waters of the South Pacific. The saying is that "Strange things happen at sea," and it is to be remembered that only a few days ago it was published that the well-known mariner Captain Strachan of the ketch Envy had fallen across the treasure-laden bulk of a Spanish galleon somewhere in the Malay Archipelago.

Golden Shore for Hilo.

The American schooner Golden Shore, Captain Rasmussen, arrived yesterday from Newcastle, fifty-five days out. She will anchor off port for a few days and then proceed to Hilo to discharge a cargo of 1120 tons of coal.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Recorded April 27.
Wm. H. Cornwell et al. to Est S N Castle, Ltd., 48187 sq ft land Waikiki Road, Honolulu, Oahu, \$125,000. B 248, p 37. Dated Dec 19, 1902.

Recorded April 28.
Yok Co. to Co P D, planting cane on Lot 31, Waipunaia Tract, N Hilo, Hawaii, 4 yrs. B 240, p 310. Dated March 28, 1903.

Recorded April 29.
Kaliko & hab et al. to Yokotake; D. pc land Koolauki, Waimea, Kauai, \$320 B 249, p 151. Dated Apr 4, 1902.

Recorded April 30.
E. E. Mahlum to T. Brandt, D. 4-5 int in pc land Koolauki, Waimea, Kauai, \$300 B 249, p 152. Dated Apr 1, 1903.

Recorded May 1.
S. G. Wilder & wf to Territory of Hawaii, D. 1600 sq ft land Waikiki Road, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1 B 249, p 153. Dated Mar. 31, 1903.

Recorded May 2.
Jno. Kalulu to K. Kakaia (W), D. R. P. 249, 237, 233, 245, and 22 Brake & 2 horses, Kahuku, Koolau, Oahu, \$1 & C B 249, p 349. Dated Apr 19, 1902.

Recorded May 3.
Kuhineha & hab et al. to C. D. Rol, D. por R. P. 194, Liliha St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$125 B 245, p 242. Dated Apr 20, 1903.

Recorded May 4.
Kuhineha & hab et al. to C. D. Rol, D. por R. P. 194, Liliha St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$125 B 245, p 242. Dated Apr 20, 1903.

Recorded May 5.
Kuhineha & hab et al. to C. D. Rol, D. por R. P. 194, Liliha St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$125 B 245, p 242. Dated Apr 20, 1903.

Recorded May 6.
Kuhineha & hab et al. to C. D. Rol, D. por R. P. 194, Liliha St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$125 B 245, p 242. Dated Apr 20, 1903.

Recorded May 7.
Kuhineha & hab et al. to C. D. Rol, D. por R. P. 194, Liliha St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$125 B 245, p 242. Dated Apr 20, 1903.

Recorded May 8.
Kuhineha & hab et al. to C. D. Rol, D. por R. P. 194, Liliha St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$125 B 245, p 242. Dated Apr 20, 1903.

Recorded May 9.
Kuhineha & hab et al. to C. D. Rol, D. por R. P. 194, Liliha St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$125 B 245, p 242. Dated Apr 20, 1903.

Recorded May 10.
Kuhineha & hab et al. to C. D. Rol, D. por R. P. 194, Liliha St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$125 B 245, p 242. Dated Apr 20, 1903.

Recorded May 11.
Kuhineha & hab et al. to C. D. Rol, D. por R. P. 194, Liliha St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$125 B 245, p 242. Dated Apr 20, 1903.

Recorded May 12.
Kuhineha & hab et al. to C. D. Rol, D. por R. P. 194, Liliha St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$125 B 245, p 242. Dated Apr 20, 1903.

Recorded May 13.
Kuhineha & hab et al. to C. D. Rol, D. por R. P. 194, Liliha St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$125 B 245, p 242. Dated Apr 20, 1903.

Recorded May 14.
Kuhineha & hab et al. to C. D. Rol, D. por R. P. 194, Liliha St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$125 B 245, p 242. Dated Apr 20, 1903.

COURT NOTICES

ALLEN ESTATE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.
In the Matter of the Estate of Samuel Clesson Allen, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased. Order for Notice of Hearing Petition for Probate of Will.

A Document purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Samuel Clesson Allen, deceased, having on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1903, been presented to said Probate Court, and a Petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Bathsheba M. Allen, Mark P. Robinson, Joseph O. Carter and Paul Muhlenberg, having been filed by said Bathsheba M. Allen, widow of decedent.

It is hereby ordered, that Monday, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at the Judiciary Building in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said Will and hearing said application.

It is further ordered, that notice thereof be given, by publication, once a week for four successive weeks, in the Hawaiian Gazette and Hawaiian Star, semi-weekly and daily newspapers respectively, published in said Honolulu, the last publication to be not less than ten days previous to the time therein appointed for hearing.

Dated at Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, May 20th, A. D. 1903.

J. T. DE BOET, First Judge, Circuit Court, First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

Attest: P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

Kinney, McManahan & Bigelow, attorneys for Petitioner.

2483—May 22, 29, June 5, 12, 19.

UNAUNA ESTATE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.
In the Matter of the Estate of James Upapa Unauna, of Koloa, Kauai, Deceased—Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the Petition of Mrs. Lucy K. Kalli, niece of deceased, of Honolulu, alleging that James Upapa Unauna, of Koloa, died intestate at Koloa, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1903, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to Hon. S. K. Kalli.

It is ordered that Thursday, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said Petition in the Court Room of this Court at Lihue, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted, and that notice of this order be published in the English and Hawaiian language for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette and Kuokoa newspapers in Honolulu.

Dated at Lihue, May 2nd, 1903.

J. HARDY, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

Attest: JNO. A. PALMER, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

2484—May 5, 12, 19.

UNEAE ESTATE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—IN PROBATE—AT CHAMBERS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Kikilina Unea (w), late of Kalaupapa, Molokai, Deceased—Order of Hearing and Publication of Notice for Probate of Will.

A Document purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Kikilina Unea, deceased, having on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1903, been presented to said Probate Court, and a Petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters of Administration with Will Annexed to Jno. T. Unea having been filed by said John T. Unea.

It is hereby ordered, that Friday, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Waikuku, Maui, be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said Will and hearing said application.

Dated Waikuku, Maui, T. H., May 6th, 1903.

By the Court: L. R. CROOK, Clerk.

2486—May 12, 19, 26.

FORECLOSURES.

LILINOE.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Lilinoe (k) to W. R. Castle, Trustee, dated October 5 1897, recorded liber 171, page 341, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken to wit non-payment of interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas F Morgan in Honolulu, on the 6th day of June, 1903, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle, attorney for mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, May 8, 1903.

W. R. CASTLE, TRUSTEE, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

That certain piece or parcel of land situate in Ooma, North Kona, Hawaii, and covered by domesticated lot No. 51 on which was issued Grant No. 2805 to Kahinu containing 14.80 acres.

W. R. CASTLE, TRUSTEE, Mortgagee.

For further particulars apply to W. R. Castle or W. L. Whitney, attorneys for Mortgagee.

2487—May 15, 22, 29, June 5.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE